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POEMS OF THE DAY.

Good-Night.

Good-night.
The tiny stars peep out on high;
The silvery moon; the dark blue sky.
The zephyrs whisper; the owls cry.
Good-night.

Good-night.
The busy marts of trade are still;
The water murmurs o'er the mill;
While softly sings the whip-poor-will.
Good-night.

Good-night.
The children scamper off to bed,
And "Now I lay me down" is said;
The candle snuffed, the Bible read.
Good-night.

Good-night.
The church bells toll; the west winds sigh;
The hearth-fires flicker, and then die,
While prayer is raised to God on high.
Good-night.

Good-night.
So when the night of death is nigh,
And Heaven's gates before us lie,
We'll gently whisper as we die,
Good-night.
—Gordon V. May, in Leslie's Weekly.

Dawn at Venice.

One burnished cloud first turned a jagged prow—
The conscious water nestled deep among
Her murky gondolas, that, bow on bow,
Freighted with shadows, at the molo swung.

Soon palace and canal paled into sight,
Fainting as watchers whose long vigil wanes;
Till Dawn's approach across the waves of night
Flushed the rose blood in sleeping Venice's veins.

Then up the dazzling steps that lead to God,
One radiant sunbeam and a lone white dove
Santa Maria's holy threshold trod—
A shrine of morning lit by Light and Love!

Loud warned the chime to mass o'er quay and home—
Calling soft flocks of doves to meet the day
'Mid sculptured saints and angels round the dome,
While market women follow in to pray.
—Martha Gilbert Dickinson, in Scribner's Magazine.

A Crimson Kiss.

He was a bold carnation,
And she a sweet, shy rose;
He was as red as warm, red wine,
She, white as winter snows;
He lived beside the window,
His home a jardiniere;
Hers, just above his ardent reach,
A vase of Sevres ware.

He grew till close beside her
He bent his regal head;
She trembled just a little,
But listened while he said:
"I've dreamed, while climbing upward,
Of this one moment's bliss,"
Then pressed upon her petals pure
One long, sweet, crimson kiss.

The winsome rose blushed deeply,
And whispered, sweet and low:
"The grog shops around our forts are usually kept by women. They sell the worst sort of 'fireworks' and encourage absence without leave. The soldier is
"I've waited all my lifetime, dear,
For this one hour, I know.
My bold carnation lover,
King of all flowers thou art,
I'll keep the kiss thou gavest me
Forever in my heart!"

That evening, in the twilight,
My Lady Leonore
Swept smiling through her parlor—
A silken gown she wore.
She bent above the blossom
Her queenly, golden head,
Then called, "Why, Jack, my white, white rose,
Has changed to burning red!"
—Alice A. Allen, in New Lippincott.

A Discouraging Model.

Just the airiest, fairest slip of a thing;
With a Gainsborough hat, like a butterfly's wing,
Tilted up at one side with the jauntiest air,
And a knot of red roses sown in under there
Where the shadows are lost in her hair.

Then a cameo face, carven in on the ground
Of that shadowy hair where the roses are wound;
And a gleam of a smile, oh, as fair and as faint
And as sweet as the masters of old used to paint
Round the lips of their favorite saint!

And that lace at her throat—and the fluttering hands
Showing there, with a grace that no art understand,
The flakes of their touches—first fluttering at
The bow—then the roses—the hair—and then that
Little tilt of the Gainsborough hat.

Oh, what artist on earth with a model like this,
Holding not on his palette the tint of a kiss,
Nor a pigment to hint of the hue of her hair,
Nor the gold of her smile—Oh, what artist could dare
To expect a result half so fair?
—James Whitcomb Riley.

"JUPITER" MORGAN AS A PEACEMAKER

New York World.

It was more than a coincidence that within two days of J. Pierpont Morgan's arrival new negotiations were afoot looking toward an amicable settlement of the dispute between the metal workers and their employers, of whom the United States Steel corporation is the largest. And it is undoubtedly news of Mr. Morgan's peacemaking proclivities that the World publishes this morning its announcement of assured and imminent peace.

It is a remarkable fact that the men who have gone out at Pittsburg are turning their striking days into a holiday outing and holding a mass picnic, as it were, in tents, with games and sports, on the hills back of McKeesport. They are reported in the best of humor, and the Pittsburg savings bank returns show that they well may be.

Within the past four years the total savings bank deposits of Pittsburg have increased from $38,000,000 to $102,000,000, nearly a threefold increase. Since January 1st of this year one of them alone has added 5,000 new names to its list of depositors. The Dollar Savings Bank, which is more especially the wage-earns' bank, has increased its deposits by $8,000,000 within a year.

Pittsburg's mills, except the few affected by the strike, are all working overtime and have orders enough to keep them busy for a long time to come. And as at Pittsburg so it is in the other iron and steel centers. Such prosperous conditions plainly suggest to both the men and the employers the wisdom of "letting well enough alone."

St. Dunstan and the Horseshoe.

The notion that the horseshoe is a protection against evil is as old as the hills. There is a legend that the devil one day asked St. Dunstan, who was noted for his skill in shoeing horses, to shoe his "single hoof." Dunstan, knowing who his customer was, tied him tightly to the wall and proceeded with his job, but purposely put the devil to so much pain that he roared for mercy. The saint at last consented to release him on condition that he would never enter a place where he saw a horseshoe displayed.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

The French fleet has just held its annual maneuvers in the Mediterranean. While the vessels were gathering, the question of the condition of Great Britain's Mediterranean fleet was made the subject of inquiry in the British House of Commons. This was significant for it betrayed the intense anxiety in England over the possibility of war with France and Russia. "All Europe is an armed camp" has passed into an adage; but that is the reason that peace continues. Every nation is careful not to be caught napping; every one is ready for war, and the naval powers keep their fleets in such positions that a sudden outbreak of hostilities would not find them at a disadvantage.

The fact which caused the attack on the British ministry in the Commons was that the assembled French fleet was more powerful than the British Mediterranean fleet. It was pointed out by one speaker that, if France had at the time sought a quarrel with "perfidious Albion," the British fleet could have been captured or destroyed, and the Mediterranean would have ceased to be a British lake. For England is sure that, if France ever dares pick a quarrel with her, Russia will be France's ally; and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea will have to be reckoned with in Mediterranean waters. That Italy would, in such case, be forced to join France and Russia is not doubted in England. European chancelleries have to deal constantly with such possibilities, and naval forces are distributed with due regard to them, whether they ever become probabilities or not.

England made herself mistress of the Mediterranean when she, jointly with Holland, captured Gibraltar in 1703. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, its possession was confirmed to her. Halfway the length of the Mediterranean eastward, she possesses Malta. This rocky island has strong fortifications, a good harbor, and is an ideal naval station. Gibraltar and Malta are both necessary to the maintenance of English control of the Mediterranean, which is vital to Great Britain as the nearest waterway to her East Indian empire. The Suez canal, which she also controls, is not fortified, as it is to be kept neutral; but just beyond the mouth of the Red Sea is again a British naval station on the Indian Ocean—the key to the canal from the east.

The weak spot is Gibraltar. The huge rock and its fortifications are probably impregnable; but the holding of the rock itself could not be of much value if not supplemented by a powerful fleet. Let us look at the topography of the spot. The rock forms a promontory three miles long and about seven miles in circumference. A low, sandy isthmus connects it with the mainland of Spain. The Mediterranean is on the east, the bay of Gibraltar is on the west. The town and harbor of Gibraltar are on the shelving western shore, near the north end of the rock. Here is a depot for war material, a coaling station and other provision for the care of the British fleet.

The bay of Gibraltar is six miles long from north to south, and four and a half miles across, from east to west. The Spanish coast on the west is bold and rocky. Before the days of modern long-range guns, the town and military and naval depots at Gibraltar were fully protected by the guns of the frowning fortress above. Now Spain is fortifying the western shore of the bay, opposite the rock and town; and modern rifled guns, there mounted, could command the harbor, the shipping, and the town. One might suppose that what Spain might do would make little difference; but European governments are obliged to note every possibility, and prepare for it. So the project is under consideration of spending several million pounds sterling in erecting a naval station, coaling and supply depot on the Mediterranean shore, to the east side of the rock, where no shore battery could reach it.

The rock of Gibraltar does not command the strait of the same name. The latter is fifteen miles across from the southern extremity of the rock—Europa Point—to Ceuta, on the African shore. Ceuta belongs to Spain, and Great Britain would be glad to possess it, and thus have her grip on both sides of the strait. The value of Gibraltar is as an impregnable base of supply and harbor of refuge for the British fleets.

Right across the strait of Gibraltar from the Rock and from Spain and Portugal lies Morocco. This is but a corruption of its Arabic name, El Maghreb, which means "the west." It was so called because it was the farthest west of the Barbary states, stretching along the northern shores of Africa, between the Mediterranean and the Great Desert. Sixty years or so ago all were independent. Now Morocco is the only one that is not owned by an European power.

Do you recall that, but a fortnight or so ago, the Sultan of Morocco sent an embassy to England, ostensibly to congratulate King Edward on his accession? It was received with the greatest ceremony, and royally treated. Then the embassy went to the continent, and paid a visit to the Emperor of Germany. The sending of these Moroccan dignitaries was but a move in the game of European politics; and the reason it went to England and Germany is clear.

Algeria lies next east of Morocco. It has been a possession of France for a half century or so. She has steadily developed the resources of Algeria, and has found it a valuable possession. For years France has been "inching along" the western Algerian boundary. It now lies many miles west of the recognized line of twenty years ago. Sultan Muley Abdul Aziz, of Morocco, is too weak, as well as too wise, to go to war with France. He knows that, should he provoke a conflict, France would gobble up his country, and annex it to Algeria. So he sent his embassy to England and Germany, to obtain powerful friends against France; and he is doubtless ready to grant very favorable trade concessions if the slow absorption of Moroccan territory by France can be stopped.

In this steady pushing into Morocco, France is endeavoring to checkmate Great Britain, and secure Morocco for herself. Great Britain desires a foothold on the African coast of the strait of Gibraltar, that she may strengthen her grip on the Mediterranean. France wishes to make the latter a French-Russian lake, and will take or force Italy to become a third in the coalition if the opportunity offers. That France has a definite plan to acquire Morocco, and is only biding her time, is the European belief.

The visit of the Moroccan embassy has had a great effect. The Vossiche Zeitung, of Berlin, in an article evidently inspired by the government, declared that Germany will, under no circumstances, allow France to acquire Morocco or any other key to the strait of Gibraltar. "Should that occur," says the German paper, "France would drive Italy into the dual alliance, and in the event of war exclude German ships from the Mediterranean." This semi-official statement reveals that Great Britain and Germany are getting together. They appear to have a common interest in restraining France and Russia from gaining supremacy in the Mediterranean. The Morocco question has possibilities of becoming one of vast international interest.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

ELEPHANT CHAINED IN SAME SPOT FOR 13 YEARS

Bolivar, the pride of the Philadelphia zoological garden, and probably the largest elephant in captivity, has been chained, standing, in one place, for nearly 13 years. Day and night, season in and season out, his ponderous bulk has kept up its ceaseless swing and rock from side to side in this one corner, within an area circumscribed by the detaining power of three chains. Circuses come and go, and elephants galore stop within the sound of his trumpeting blasts but he never seems to care; only keeps his corner, apparently well contented.

Bolivar weighs 12,000 pounds, stands 10 feet high, and consumes 150 pounds of potatoes daily and all the peanuts he can beg, borrow or steal. Jumbo, always considered the "biggest elephant in the world," weighed much less than Bolivar, and, while the Barnum pet was taller, the difference was in the length of leg. Bolivar is much better built, and, all things considered, is the larger elephant.

Bolivar is a gift from Adam Forepaugh, at which time the elephant was 10, is now 40, and there seems to be no reason why he should not live 100 years. Bolivar, a native of Ceylon, is a rare type of Indian elephant.

Bolivar is given a daily bath to keep his sultry temper cool. He is of an erratic disposition, and his keeper is necessarily cautious. In his time Bolivar has killed his man, but he never harmed Johnston, his first keeper, whom he feared, and with an elephant fear is akin to love. On one occasion, when traveling with the circus, he broke through a clergyman's garden, blew flour all over the preacher and terrorized the neighborhood. How to get the brute back was a problem. Among the show people was a friend of Johnston, who was taken with a brilliant idea. Hastily the circus band was summoned and began to play the tune to which Bolivar used to do his turn in the ring. Bolivar recognized the piece, and in some way came to the conclusion that the dreaded Johnston was around. Back to quarters he went, meek as a sheep.

PROBABLY THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF CUBA

General Palma, who has made his headquarters in New York for a number of years, is dear to the Cuban people, says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He has promoted their interests for many years past, and the freedom of Cuba is largely due to his unselfish work.

During the last Cuban war he was the president of the Cuban junta, with headquarters in New York city. In this position he came into possession of a great deal of money intended for use in the campaign against Spain. General Palma was true to the trust reposed in him, and notwithstanding the fact that no restrictions were placed upon him every dollar of the money was accounted for, and he closed the transaction with clean hands.

Just previous to and during the Spanish-American war General Palma conducted the delicate diplomatic negotiations which were necessary to ararnge the details of the agreement between Cuba and the United States, as to the future of Cuba, when the Spaniards were driven from the island. In this respect he was the Ben Franklin of Cuba, and in

ality, and proved that he was working exclusively for the warfare of his country, occurred when his mother was captured by the Spanish troops. General Palma, who was with a body of Cuban troops, received word from the Spanish commandant of a town a short distance from where he was in camp that his mother would be slowly starved to death.

This revolting barbarity was practiced because it was hoped by the Spanish that General Palma would go to the rescue of his mother, when he would be captured, put to death, and thus bring about an end to the revolution, which was kept alive largely by the efforts of General Palma. His mother was actually starved to death, and this inhuman treatment made him more determined that Cuba should free itself from the Spanish yoke.

There was a thrilling sequel to the inhuman barbarity practiced by the Spanish commandant. Soon after General Palma's mother had been starved a body of Cuban soldiers captured the Spanish commandant who executed the orders of the Spanish government, together with four Spanish soldiers who participated in the cruelties visited upon Mrs. Palma.

the secret negotiations which he was called upon to conduct he acquitted himself admirably, and not only retained the respect of his own countrymen, but gained that of all Americans, who saw in him a broad-minded and noble man who was devoted to the interests of free Cuba.

Some idea of the courage of the man who will probably be president of the Cuban republic, and how devoted he was to the cause of the island, can be gained from some incidents of his career. During the ten years' war General Palma was captured by the Spanish troops and sent to Spain, where he was imprisoned until that prolonged conflict, which devastated the island and brought starvation upon its people, was brought to a close. While in Spain and suffering the hardships of imprisonment, he was offered his freedom if he would swear allegiance to the Spanish crown. "No," was his answer to this proposition, "you may shot me if you will, but if I am shot it will be as the secretary of the Cuban republic."

Another incident which demonstrated how thoroughly he sunk his own person-

They were brought before General Palma by the Cuban soldiers, who asked how the Spaniards should be put to death. It was during this trying time that General Palma demonstrated he was a great man, as he would not avenge himself personally upon the men who were responsible for the death of his mother. The Spaniards stood before the general-diplomat while he thought the matter over. Finally he spoke, and said:

"This is not a personal matter with me. These men put my mother to death because they were fighting for the welfare of their own country. My surrender would have saved her life. I took that responsibility. They cannot bring her back to life, and it would not promote the interests of my country if I should order them put to death."

He then ordered the men freed, much to their amazement and that of his followers, who could not understand the motive of the man who could not be guilty of revenging himself upon men who had committed a crime in the discharge of what they conceived to be their duty.

PONY EXPRESS LETTERS.

Why These Missives Were Always Written on Tissue Paper.

"In looking over some old papers the other day," said a wholesale merchant to the Philadelphia Times, "I ran across a very singular document. It was a letter of instruction sent 40 years ago by one of my uncles, then in St. Louis, to his agent in San Francisco. It related to the disposal of a lot of goods which had been shipped by way of the Horn, and, although it contained over 15,000 words and a copy of a good-sized invoice, it was written on just two sheets of paper. The paper itself was a sort of tough, opaque tissue, very thin and light, and when folded the letter slipped easily into an envelope about three inches wide.

"Why it was put up in such a peculiar style was explained by the stamp in the corner, which was one of the old 'pony express' series of Wells, Fargo & Co., and was embellished with a picture of a man on horseback, spurring at a dead gallop across the plains. I knew, of course, that the Pacific mail of the period was carried by relay express riders, but I never realized what great pains were taken to reduce the weight to the lowest possible point. I am told that the letters were stored in little flat pouches under the flaps of the saddle, and that they were always written on a specially prepared tissue.

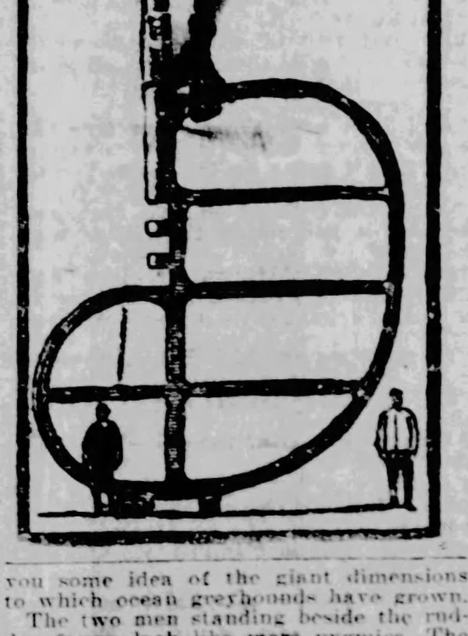
"The one I have described must have occupied an expert clerk several days, for the penmanship, while microscopic, is beautifully executed and as clear and as legible as print. The stamp was of the denomination of 50 cents, and, taken altogether, it would be hard to find a more striking reminder of the astonishing progress that has been made in this country in a trifle over one generation. Everything about the little brown letter—its lightness, its compactness and the cost of its carriage—spoke of dangers, difficulties and rude, primitive conditions. It is difficult to realize that the route it traveled is now the great highway of a thousand rushing trains bearing the transcontinental commerce of the nation."

Photography by Phosphorescence.

An ingenious method of making photographic copies of plates and engravings in books which cannot be removed from the libraries, and where the use of the camera is prohibited, has been devised by Mr. F. Jarvis-Smith, an Englishman, says the Youth's Companion. He coats a cardboard with a phosphorescent substance, exposes it to sunlight or electric arc light, and then places it at the back of the engraving, while a dry photographic plate is placed on the face of the engraving. The book is closed, and after a period varying from 18 to 60 minutes, depending largely on the thickness of the paper, a satisfactory natative is produced. The book is enclosed in a black cloth during the manipulation.

RUDDER FOR A NEW OCEAN STEAMER

Here is a rudder, or, rather, the frame for a rudder, recently made for a new ocean steamship. The picture will give



you some idea of the giant dimensions to which ocean greyhounds have grown.

The two men standing beside the rudder frame look like mere pygmies. The slightest turn of such a giant rudder as this deflects thousands of tons of water when the ship is running rapidly, and, like the tail of a fish, it keeps her direction under constant control.—New York Herald.

CONGO'S WEALTH.

New York Tribune.

The great future wealth of the Congo will not be ivory, but india rubber. The rubber trade in the Free State is a new one. About 40 years ago the first Europeans who settled in the Lower Congo regions began to export india rubber in small quantities. But it was only in 188 that the Belgians first turned their attention to the great gutta percha forests of the Upper Congo. Since then the development of the rubber industry has been such that the Free State now holds the first place among the rubber producing countries of Africa, with an annual output of more than 3,000 tons.

The BACK-WOODS-MAN

A Story of the Revolution.

BY H. A. STANLEY.

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CHAPTER I.

Manhood Asserts Itself.

"Come here ye varlet an' git what ye desarve!" yelled my uncle with a savage Dutch oath.

I did not budge an inch, but with jaws set and hands clenched, looked him in the eye.

"Do ye hear me, ye dog? Be ye comin'? or must I knock ye down an' drag ye in?"

"No, I won't come in. Neither will you drag me. You've given me the last beating you ever will. I was eighteen yesterday and—"

Here I paused for breath. I had kept control of myself until now, but the sense of my wrongs ignited and fed the flame of my anger as I waited for his reply, and that anger soon found vent in words that I was soon to bitterly regret. I strode toward him, every nerve of my bony, lank figure tense with energy, and even as my fingers itched to throttle him my high pitched voice rang out:

"Hans Diehl, you are no uncle of mine. You are a cruel, cowardly old man. I hate you. I could stick yonder spear into your miserable old carcass, and twist it, too, with a good will."

I had moved toward the spear as I shouted this threat, but quick as a cat my uncle possessed himself of it; flourishing it, while his evil face grew gray with fear and passion, he snarled out: "Ye ondutiful dog! Who told ye I won't yer uncle? So it's fight ye'd show me. Down on yer knees an' beg me pardon 'fore I run ye through. Duck your ugly face an' put it atween yer knees afore the lash marks it, ye young hound. I'll larn ye to resist me. To talk up to them as has fed ye an' clothed ye—" and he advanced from the shop door, his ox whip in one hand, the spear he had caught up in the other.

I stood like a wolf at bay. There was murder in my heart for the instant. As he came toward me, I began calculating the distance at which I could leap upon him, when there was an interruption neither of us had expected.

"Stop Diehl! You too fast! Quedar, you make fool threat. You not mean what you say. Go look to the cattle. They destroy much corn. See!"

Years of responsibility for these same bothersome cattle had rendered the task second nature, and, angry as I was, my impulse was to turn at these words. But, after glacing over my shoulder, my face darkened again, and looking past our Indian neighbor who had stepped between us, I growled out: "Step aside, Chief, and let him come on. We may as well settle this now as at any time. He has abused me long enough. Now let the best man prove himself."

The words were not fairly out of my mouth, when I saw a brown hand coming at my head, and, before I could duck or dodge, it took me on the ear with such force that I sprawled at Thayendanega's feet. Before I could recover my wits he was upon me and had me by the wrists. He was a strong man and an adept at tricks of wrestling, but I arose under him and cast him on his back several feet from me.

"Well done for a boy, Peter," laughed young Walter Butler, who had, at that same instant, stepped into view from behind the shop. "But hold, boy, you've made row enough now. Raise another hand and I'll use my sword on you."

"Oh, sir! But let me get at him!" I panted. "He's beaten and abused me all these years and only last night he boasted that he used to abuse my aunt, too. He's a brute—worse than a brute. You know it—everyone knows it. If I'd had the chance I'd have murdered him years ago!"

Butler shook his head, drew his pistol and called again: "Stand back!" Whereat I burst into excited tears and, vowing I would yet be revenged, sat down on a log, and, boylike, gave way to my grief and anger.

Chief Joseph who stood brushing the filth of the yard from his attire, here came over and sat down beside me, at the same time picking up my old bonnet and giving it a slap and a shake, as he put it upon my head. Then, in a low voice: "Quedar, fool to cry like squaw and make threats. Say nothing. When time comes—kill!"

I ceased my blubbering and looked at him in surprise. Could this be Joseph Brant, the much talked of Christian Indian? The pride of Wheelock, Kirkland and other mission workers among the Iroquois. He dropped his face before my astonished gaze, but said nothing further, so, drying my eyes on my sleeve, I arose and started for the straying cattle. They gave me something of a chase and when, having finally secured them, I started again toward the house, I saw neither Butler, Brant nor my uncle about the shop door. I was in such a mood that I did not want to meet anyone, so, sneaking in at the side door of the house, I secured my gun, bullet pouch and powder horn. I had decided that a long solitary tramp would help to rid me of my anger.

When I came out again I saw no one and was quite sure that no one saw me as I hastened up along the high bushes that marked the fence dividing my uncle's land from that cleared portion of the tract Sir William Johnson had put Brant upon. Once in the edge of the woods my spirits lightened, and sitting down on a fallen beech I fell into a reverie.

From where I sat I could look out upon rich fields down across the sparkling waters of the Cuyadutta, which wound around between the low hills, to the Mohawk. The noble forest rose up beyond the big river, as yet the boundary of my world, and a half mile further along the slope sat the squat log house and its cluster of outbuildings in and around which my unhappy childhood had been passed. Beyond, along the creek and away, but much farther back from the Mohawk, rose up the stately mansion Sir William had reared for himself, while to the right of my uncle's cluster of buildings, I could see the gable of the house, in which Brant, his squaw and brood of youngsters lived.

As I sat there that morning my reflections were most bitter. My lot seemed so hard. Why was one man allowed to oppress another? There was Sir William—practically king of the world I had never known. I could not see that he had ever done anything to earn all the riches, glory and power that surrounded him; and yet he had all these and seemed quite likely to be going to keep them. Why did God permit such a gradation of men made in His own image? There was his son, Sir John, and his son-in-law, Sir Guy; they were overbearing, insolent and cruel. They looked upon my uncle as their chattel and upon me of less account than one of their niggers, and treated me as such.

At the thought my jaws set again and as the blood tingled in my cheeks and burned my neck, I mentally vowed I would not so remain. I would strike out into these great woods and make a fortune for myself. And I felt sure that I could do it, sure that if I could once break away from my uncle's tyranny and begin life for myself I could rise. Others had done as much and why not I? Finally I was resolved, I would try it. I had proven that I could handle the best Indian wrestler among the Mohawk, and I determined to win my way by superior strength at all events, and by wit and intellect if I could.

I had thought upon these lines very frequently of late without having had the courage to act; but a decisive climax had been brought about by some words spoken by my uncle the night before—words which had kept me awake half the night and which rang in my ears yet.

It had been the plain case of a man speaking the truth when in liquor: "She was proud an' wilful, jist like ye, ye young whelp—was Barbie, but I humbled her before she died. Ha, Ha! I broke her proud spirit an' so I will yours. Pull off my boots now, d—— ye, afore I break your head, you nigger!"

No matter all that I had suffered before, this was the last straw. I could not stand it any longer. Why should I? I was certain that the man whom I called "uncle," was in reality no relation at all—certain of it—and that he had no real claim over me. Ever since that night, five years before, when my Aunt Barbie had died, the suspicion had been growing stronger and stronger. That there was some mystery connected with me was to my mind, undoubted. Otherwise why was it that Barbie had written on that paper the day Uncle Hans had come in and snatched it from her, unless it was something for me to read? It was terrible that day! How hard she had tried to speak—to reproach him, but the swelling in her throat had prevented; and so, with wide open eyes she had lain and looked at him all of that afternoon. He would not let me near her, and when he drove me to bed that night, the last thing I saw as I left the room was those great dumb eyes of hers turned to me with agonizing appeal in them, and I knew that she had something of importance to tell me. The next morning when I came down she lay there dead. What had her secret been? Something regarding my birth my instinct told me. That this woman was my mother as people generally supposed, I did not believe for a moment; nor, for that matter, that she was even of kin. Were this proved, as it was not by any manner of means, then who was my mother—my father? Was it possible that I was the offspring of some shameful alliance? An outcast? Surely not or my "uncle" would have taunted me with it long ago. Oh, if I could only find some clue to what I felt to be an insolvable mystery.

I sat brooding over this problem for a long time that bright July day. Finally, without having thrown any light upon the matter, I slid off the log and plunged into the woods in quest of game.

As I turned back from the hill to look at the house, I fancied I saw a man running across the field back of the big barn, and toward the house. It was of little consequence, however, and I scarcely gave it a thought as I passed on toward the ridge, on which I was quite sure the deer would be lying after their early morning's feed. During the long day I jumped five deer from as many different thickets, but at no time was I near enough to reach one with my old fusee. I became discouraged at last, and had paused for a rest beside a little glade, some six miles from home, when into the open backed a yearling buck threshing at the brush with his horns, as yet "in the velvet." I caught him close behind the shoulder, and so near was I that my big shot bunched, acting like one ball. He fell in his tracks.

It must have been seven o'clock, when having drawn my game, and made pack traps of the hide of its legs, I burst into the main road down near the river. As I emerged from the thicket, a stranger in greasy buckskins and without a gun rose up from the brush beside me. I should not have seen him had he not spoken, for his concealment, even though close beside the trail, had been perfect. As he stood there I noted that he was short, slender, sloped of shoulder and swarthy—a remarkably small man. Nor was slenderness of body his only peculiarity. His head was narrow and seemed much too long for its width. His nose was very prominent and his beady eyes seemed set almost in its sides, so close were they together. His great meaty ears hugged close against the back of his head, low down, and his retreating chin could not have been more than an inch wide. His spiky locks hung close against the back of his weasel neck and down each side of his narrow rheumy temples as if glued there. He might have been some forty years of age. All in all, he was the most peculiar looking individual I had ever seen; also the most malevolent. As if to add to the feeling of repulsion he had aroused in me, he extended one of his long slim hands in greeting—a hand smeared with fresh blood, which was also plentifully bespattered upon his leather breeches and leggins. I did not take the hand held out, but backed away from him. He scarcely seemed to notice this slight.

"Youngster, gimme a saddle o' that, will ye?"

"Why, yes, if you need it. But who are you? What's your name? You're a stranger here." As I spoke I threw the carcass from my shoulder and began cutting for him the part he desired. He did not answer my questions but stood watching me, eagerness on his repulsive features. "You look as if you had been hunting," I added. "What sort of game is that the blood of?" pointing at the stains on his hands and dress.

"Jest varmint. That's all my boy. Gimme what ye 'greed. I need it." He trembled as he spoke in this jerky way, and seemed very nervous. Finally, as if on second thought, "Gimme all on it. I'll need it I guess." His assurance astonished me. "Oh! I'll pay ye. I got cash." Here he opened his mouth and wheezed most disagreeably in a manner intended for laughter, and as evidence of his ability to pay, pulled from his pocket a handful of gold and silver and threw twelve dollars at my feet, laughing again and seemingly enjoying the surprise his munificence created. As I stooped to gather up the money and examine it, he whipped out a knife and began stripping the meat from the bones. He worked handily and fast; the task was soon finished, and putting the meat in a pouch at his back, he gathered up the bones and threw them into the river.

"Where's your gun, sir?" I inquired, with boyish curiosity. He wheezed again before replying.

"Oh, I got skun out on it down at Albany. Loaded dice I reckon. Made a raise on the way up, though. Git a gun outen the first Injun I meet. S'pose you'd sell me that old fusee now? Don't want it though. Gimme suthin what'll carry a little furder. Say, boy! What's yer name?"

"Peter Diehl, sir."

"No, 'taint. My name orter be Diehl, but 'taint. Mother's name was Beacraft and that's mine. Yours is Ehlerson—Peter Ehlerson. I orter know I guess. Gin it to ye meself. Had ter have some name, since no one knowed who yer father was, that is, no one hereabouts. Bye-bye——" and with another open-mouthed, mirthless laugh he was gone. He fairly seemed to vanish, so swift and quiet was his departure.

He left me silent and motionless with surprise; what had his strange language meant? I wished I had thrown myself upon him and made him tell me, but it was too late now. I had some money at all events—more than I had ever owned before, and looking at it occasionally, I hurried down the trail resolved that Uncle Hans should not know of my good fortune.

As I came up from the road I heard voices back of the house in the shop where the quarrel of the morning had occurred, and I noticed in the gathering darkness, that the horses of Walter Butler, Sir John Johnson and some others, were tied to the fence close by.

"He threatened him this morning. Both Brant and I heard him," Butler was saying as I came up to the door.

"Here he comes now, Massa Butler," whispered a negro boy as I walked toward the door, out from which a light shone. Several negroes and white men ran out at these words, and for a moment or so I stood looking at them and they at me.

"Pete, I'm sorry for this," said Sheriff White, finally. "You doubtless had some provocation, but this matter of murder——"

"Murder? What murder? Who's murdered?" I gasped and he shook his head gravely.

"Let's take him in and see how he acts," whispered one of the Sammons boys, but loudly enough for me to hear. I did not wait to be taken, however, but walked in—and nearly fainted at the sight I saw there.

The body of my uncle lay limply across his own hewing block, the great spear driven through it and into the wood. On one side his feet were drawn up under his knees. On the other, turned to the light, was his ghastly blood smeared face with the open, staring eyes and the great wrinkles and puckers above and between showing in what horrible agony he must have died.

"My God!" I exclaimed. "Who did this?"

"Who threatened to do as much this morning, and who has blood all over himself?" answered Walter Butler, sternly.

"Here is the old man's money sack, too. He's emptied that," added Sir John as he stooped and picked it up.

"But that is the blood of the deer," I faltered.

"What deer? Where is the deer?" demanded several voices. Then my desperate situation flashed upon me. I had that morning in the presence of witnesses threatened my uncle. And here I stood before those who had heard me, my garments smeared with blood. I had no deer; I had gold in my pockets—doubtless the gold of the victim lying there before me. How could I blame them for accusing me? Confused with horror I covered my pale face with my hands.

Finally recovering myself somewhat—"But gentlemen, I did not do this," I began. "I"—

"Say nothing, my lad," advised Sheriff White kindly. "It is well understood hereabouts that you have suffered much at the hands of this man, but while I hope Sir William will take this into consideration, I fear your life must pay for this foul murder. Say nothing, but come with me, and tell your story to the counsel the court assigns you. That is the wisest course. Meanwhile, I must do my duty. Peter Diehl I arrest you in the King's—"

I knocked him heels up with a backhanded blow and sprang over his prostrate form through the crowd at the door. Walter Butler, who was just outside, cut at me with his sword, but I dodged, caught him by the wrist, swung him around and off his feet, and having wrested the blade from him cut loose his horse, mounted it at a bound, and dashed around behind the log barn.

The July evening was as yet without a moon and it was the easiest thing in the world to throw myself from the horse at the roadside, turn its head down the river, deal it a sharp blow with the flat of the sword, and while it galloped madly in one direction to run myself in another. I did not keep to the main road, but ran across the field of freshly cut clover to the bushes lining the creek, where I had secreted myself several seconds before the surprised crowd at the house reached the main gate. As they passed there I could hear all they said:

"He's already down through the village and a good half mile up the river road," exclaimed a Sammons. "A man'd break his neck running 'cross lots to head him off."

"Yes, and come in a mile behind him, for he's on the fleetest horse in the whole Mohawk valley," chimed in Butler. "I hope he won't kill the mare."

"He isn't thinking of her about now," said White. "Gott in Himmel! What a blow he strikes!"

"We'll take your word for that," said the Sammons who had before spoken, whereat there was a general laugh. Several minutes were thus spent in useless talking at the gate. Meanwhile the flying hoof-beats of the mare had grown fainter and fainter, and before any definite action had been decided upon had become inaudible.

At last, amid a confused babel of voices Butler and the sheriff, with a motley crowd trooping after, rode away.

CHAPTER II. A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

I lay still and for a time thought hard and fast. What was I to do? I had for the present eluded pursuit and thrown everybody on the wrong scent, but it was

plain that the trail up the river would be watched for days, I must strike north, or south, avoiding all traveled ways and make for the woods.

At present the safest place for me was my old home. No one would think of looking for me there. That dead body would guard the house from the superstitious negro prowlers better than forty men could, and I was quite certain that White in his haste, had not left any one in charge. As I stole back up the lane I became convinced I was right. I peered in at a crack in the rear wall of the shop. The corpse lay unattended in the position I had last seen. The frequent drafts of air through the poorly constructed building, caused the guttering candles, of which there were two, to flutter, and cast dancing shadows across the face of the dead man,—that horribly contrated face which had never in life thrilled me with such terror as now. Trembling in every limb, I withdrew from the grim spectacle and crept quietly into the house by the rear door. I dared not use the candles in the shed outside, but I must have something to eat, and so in darkness I groped about in the smoke house above the fireless hearth, where I knew some salted beef should hang. Joy! It was there—two strips of twelve or fifteen pounds each. I selected the best, wrapped it together with a small cloth sack of corn meal, in the heaviest blanket I could find and without stopping to eat, stole out to the shop again for my gun. It was gone. I was sure I had left it leaning against the building. It must have been on the other side. But no: I came up from this side. Nevertheless, I would step around and see. I crept softly around the corner and stopped, my heart in my mouth. Through one of the cracks in the building the light was reflected from my own gun barrel, but the gun was no longer leaning against the building. It was in the hands of a man and before I could turn back, he had leveled it at my head.

When that gun was raised, I confidently expected its immediate discharge and the wonder is that I did not make outcry or attempt to get away. It so happened, however, that the gun did not crack as I had expected, and opening my eyes, which I had unconsciously closed, I saw that the man holding it was only examining the priming by the light sighted through the crack in the shed, and to do this more easily had raised the gun. From the small ray of light shed on his face I saw that it was Brandt, and then recollected that he had not been with the party which had met me on my return. My wits came back to me and leaving him squinting at the gun, I stepped cautiously back, tiptoed to the nearest fence and scurried away behind its fringe of brush. I was soon beyond hearing, and crouching down beside a heap of logs, I unwrapped my beef, cut off a piece of it and broke my long fast. A handful of dry corn meal completed my hasty repast, and then carefully retying my blanket with the meat and meal inside, I fastened it to my back and grasping Butler's sword in my right hand, set out again. My mother wit told me that I would not be sought either in the close vicinity of my old home, nor yet near the Hall, the dwelling place of the chief magistrate of the valley. I had half a mind to secrete myself in that vicinity and await events. The sudden appearance of the round rim of the moon above the eastern hills, decided me, and entering the Cayadutta, which brawled along here, I waded carefully up its bed, between the bending willows, to a point opposite the Hall. Here a stone wall ran down to the water's edge, and to prevent Sir William's many dogs taking the scent of my track, I mounted this wall and stole along it up over the rise of ground to a point back of the Hall. Here was an old tool house with a loft, in which was always kept a miscellaneous collection of small tools, strips of lumber, ox bows, cart tongues, etc. Swinging myself from the wall into a spreading tree, I climbed from the branches into the loft, and made my way to the end of the building.

Here I ensconced myself as comfortably as the surroundings would permit, and knowing that, for the time, I was comparatively safe, felt exceedingly thankful. Before long I fell fast asleep.

(To be Continued.)

BEAUTIFUL GIANT SPIDER FOUND

The prejudice and aversion to spiders may in part be dispelled at sight of this recently discovered specimen, which is of quite a phenomenal size and of wonderful beauty.

It was captured by a scientist during a mineralogical stroll on the Cambray farm, near Glenclue. He found it in a

cavity of a rock, looking majestically as if it held sway over all insects.

This creature measures over one and a half inches in length and nearly the same in breadth. Its back is beautifully spotted and streaked, the colors mixing and blending in each other in splendid confusion. This confusion, however, does not extend to its legs, for they are covered with alternate stripes of black and white with mathematical accuracy.

It is in fine preservation, and its owner intends placing it in a public natural museum as a great curiosity.—New York Herald.

PERSONAL.

The will of the late Signor Villeneuve of Montreal leaves $25,000 to Leval University for the founding and endowment of a chair to be known as the Villeneuve chair.

W. T. Grant, a tobacco exporter, who died on Thursday, left $200,000 to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., subject to an annuity of $5,000 to his widow as long as she lives.

C. F. Wyckoff, owner and operator of the Ithaca, N. Y., street-car lines, will sail on the Peary relief expedition on the Erik. He will be accompanied by A. W. Church of Elgin, Ill., a student in Cornell University, and Louis Bement.

A chair of anatomy has been established at the State University of California, and Dr. Joseph Marshall Flint, instructor of anatomy in the University of Chicago and a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed to the professorship.

The Rev. J. C. Roehm, pastor of the First Evangelical German Lutheran Church in Galveston, Texas, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination Sunday. He was ordained in Learch, province of Baden, Germany, and, with five others, was sent to do mission work in Texas. He has almost completed twenty-five years as pastor of the Galveston church.

Mayor Phelan of San Francisco received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, offering $750,000 for a free library for San Francisco, provided that the city guarantee to spend $75,000 a year for its maintenance. Mr. Carnegie suggested that half this sum be spent for a central library and the remainder for branches. A newspaper in McKee's Rocks, a suburb of Pittsburg, has received an offer from Andrew Carnegie to give $20,000 for a library, if the town will pay $2,000 a year to maintain it.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

Exposure

To cold and stormy weather opens the way to an attack of bronchitis. The man on the wagon, be he farmer, milkman or truckman, needs to pay special heed to the first symptoms of weakness or disease of the organs of respiration.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure bronchitis, deep-seated coughs, bleeding of the lungs, and other conditions which if neglected or unskillfully treated terminate fatally in consumption.

There is no alcohol in the "Discovery," and it is entirely *free* from opium, cocaine and other narcotics.

"For seven years I had been troubled with what the doctors called bronchitis," writes Mr. Arthur Maule (general merchant), of Nilestown, Middlesex Co., Ontario. "A year ago, after I had been taken sick with a severe attack, I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I rapidly recovered from the attack and felt no more of it that fall. This season I began taking the 'Discovery' in August, and have so far been perfectly well. I can go out in all kinds of weather and not feel the bronchial trouble at all. Let me say to all who are suffering from such complaints to give Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a fair trial, and I am convinced that good results will be obtained."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper-bound, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*; or 31 stamps for the book in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE ON THE OWL

Many a distinguished part has the owl played in history and legend, but not until now has any one thought of making her the principal figure on a target, says the New York Herald.

This target, which has just been invented, is very simple, being composed merely of a base and an oblique support. The figures of the owl and rabbit rest on the base, and the latter in turn rests on the support, and in such a manner that it can be easily moved in any direction.

In the ordinary target there is nothing which has the semblance of life, but it is

said that this defect has been remedied in the new invention. True sportsmen are not accustomed to fire at the harmless owl, but, on the other hand, it is maintained that it would be difficult to find another bird which is so admirably fitted to occupy the place of honor on a target. Substitute for the owl in the picture the figure of a snipe, or a partridge, or a woodcock, and any one will at once see that the former, with her fine breadth of body and majestic, sphinx-like countenance, is far preferable.

Expert marksmen may hit this lifeless owl far more frequently than they would be able to hit a less prominent bird, but this seeming indignity can well be borne in view of the fact that living owls need have no fear of being mutilated in this fashion.

With the Wits.

Sollicitous.—Mother—"Where have you been, Johnny?" Johnny—"Down by th' ole mill watchin' a man paint a picture." Mother—"Didn't you bother him, Johnny?" Johnny—"Naw! He seemed to be real interested in me." Mother—"What did he say?" Johnny—"He asked me it I didn't think 'twas most dinner time and you'd miss me."—Harlem Life.

"Thirteen dollars and a half seems a high price for such a comparatively short trip," said the man with the traveling bag in his hand.

"We thought people would rather pay that than $13," replied the local agent of the steamer line with an exemplary and apologetic cough.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I would like to interest you in the greatest discovery of recent years," began the seedy stranger. "It is nothing less than a preparation to exterminate every fly in creation."

"Can't interest us," said the proprietor. "We manufacture horse netting. Where would we be if there were no flies?"

"Then perhaps I can interest your neighbor?"

"No; he sells wire screens."—Chicago News.

Shopper—"Isn't five pounds rather dear for this?"

Salesman—"The price is two pounds. That other ticket is meant to be kept on when you make a present of the article."—Tit-Bits.

We contemplated the alcoholic wreck with unmingled pity.

"A sinking ship, indeed!" we exclaimed.

"But the rats do not leave me!" shrieked the fellow, gesticulating wildly.

We extend to him the helping hand, of course, but he shrank away, mistaking this for a pink elephant.—Detroit Journal.

Reasoning It Out.

"How is this, Throggins? Have you lost your opal ring?"

"No; I left it at home."

"Where are you going?"

"Going to the races."

"Oh! Superstitious, are you?"

"Not a bit."

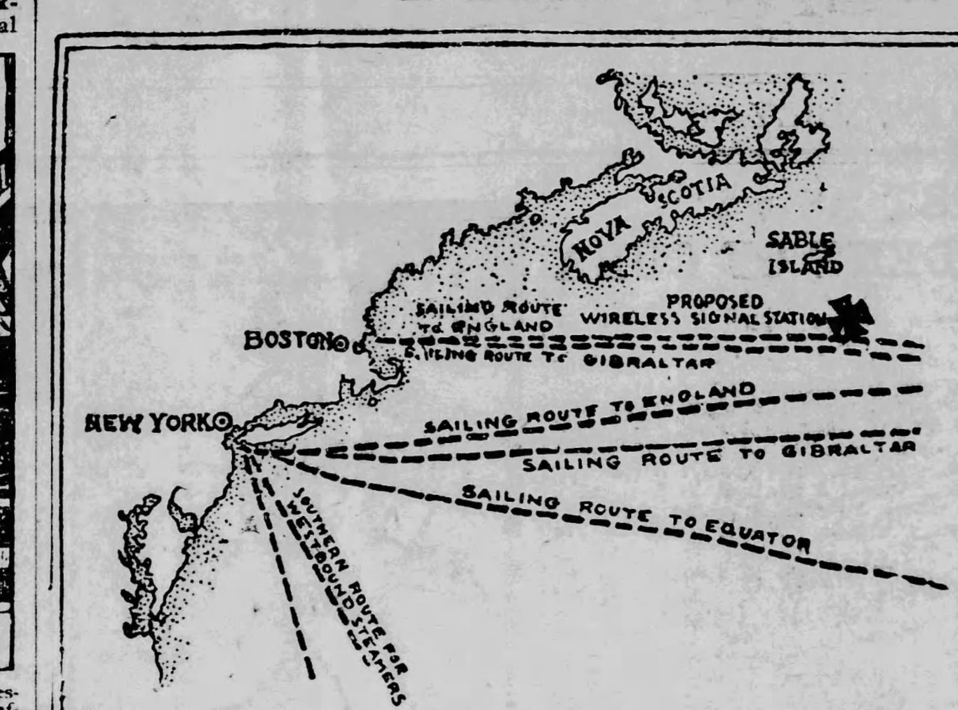
"Then why did you leave your opal?"

"Well, it occurred to me that if I should wear my opal, in defiance of the popular superstition, the same mental process that led me to do it might lead me to betting on the wrong horse."—Chicago Tribune.

Clams and Ptomaines.

The annual stomachaches have begun, and ice cream, clams, lobsters, cucumbers, cheese, boarding-house butter, bob veal, raw onions, stale fruit, green bananas and tea, in injudicious mixtures, are said to be almost certain to produce them. The latest case of aches came from clams in Harlem. It took only four apiece to do the mischief; that is, four persons ate sixteen clams, and the clams had been wading about in ptomaines before they were dressed for the table. The ptomaines, set loose in the process of deglutition, cavorted violently through the internal economies of the party and compelled them to go to bed. The moral appears to be to eat clams at the seashore rather than in Harlem, or to take them out of their skins and wash them before eating, or to boil them so that the ptomaines will come off, or to eat something else instead. Yet these warnings will count for little. The appetite for Low Neck clams in this vicinity is too well established to be checked by rumors. Too many people eat them and recover to make them much feared. But it would seem as if the date of his capture ought to be branded on the lid of every clam, so that there would be no doubt as to his freshness.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WIRELESS TELEGRAMS HERALD INCOMING BOATS FROM LIGHT SHIPS



Boston, July 12.—The success of recent experiments in wireless telegraphy has caused a revival of interest on the part of the Boston chamber of commerce, which for some time has been considering in connection with the Maritime Exchange of New York the matter of placing instruments on lightships along the coast.

"The Boston chamber of commerce," said Mr. E. G. Preston, the secretary, "has been giving this matter serious consideration for some time, and in conjunction with the maritime exchange of New York we have talked with government officials about the advisability of utilizing the lightships along the coast as stations from which news of nearing vessels could be wired to the mainland.

"When it has been plainly demonstrated that wireless telegraphy is practicable the Boston chamber of commerce will be one of the first to give out news of the whereabouts of incoming vessels. The chances are that a station will be established in conjunction with the maritime exchange in New York.

"The most desirable place would seem to be at a point where vessels separate on their way across the ocean to come to Boston and to go to New York. However, no definite plans have as yet been considered."

If this plan is carried out the station would be a little to the southeast of Sable Island. Here the path of the ocean steamships ceases to be a common one, the New York bound ships taking a southern course, while the Boston vessels continue almost in a straight line.

In winter the station would have to be changed a little further south. A station will have to be built on some kind of a vessel, probably after the lightship pattern. This station would receive messages while the ship was still many miles away.

A LITTLE DINNER.

In the fragrance of a summer twilight they are dining beside an open window, the languidly stirring curtains of yellowish lace showing picturesque glimpses of Fifth avenue. The band, hidden somewhere behind palms, as a band should be, is playing "Florodora." Occasionally a waiter changes the plates and fills the glasses. They seem not to notice his kindly offices, for their minds are full of other things.

With the Little Neck clams, the woman sighs softly and speaks, her eyes upon the plate.

"I hope they are cold—cold as the summer promises to be."

The man sighs, picks out the smallest of the clams on his plate and holds it toward her lips across the table. She accepts it, laughs and tears brim over her eyelashes.

"After all," she says, defiantly, "I am glad we have decided to end it. I should never have promised to meet you here except to part from you."

"I know, dear, I know. But it's a tough state of affairs, when life promises so little at best, that we must let these infernal notions of prudence——"

"Prudence! Why, Henry, I am astonished. Not prudence—right. There is a clear line of demarkation and when people who are married step over it they are in——"

"Sh— dear! There's no happiness in life anyhow. It's all a mockery!"

The waiter silently serves soft shell crabs, and pours a white wine.

"Don't let him forget the lemon," she whispers tragically across the table, so the waiter can hear her.

"It's all a game, but one that you nice women will never learn to play. It is only the heartless ones that win."

"Like Her!"

"We musn't speak of her! After all, she's my——"

"Stop! I won't have you say it! There must be something more than this life, Harry. We've got to think of that."

"It will be a beastly sort of joke on us if there isn't anything to follow."

"The crabs."

"Ha! ha! ha! No, this life or dream, or whatever you may call it. Ha! ha! ha!"

"How can you laugh?"

"Er—have some of these cresses; they're so dewey and fresh."

"The spiritual side of things has always appealed to me more than the material. Those cresses are lovely. That's what I always like about you, Harry. You were always so—so—"

"Fresh!"

"No, so mystic. Don't you remember the night of the thunder storm, when we first met in that queer little summer house on the cliffs, afraid to run to the hotel in this downpour, and the lightning flashing around us, and the thunder. You said it was a Wagner night, don't you remember?"

The waiter brings spring lamb chops, green peas and asparagus. He pours another wine.

"Champagne!" she gasps.

"It wouldn't be a properly constructed parting without champagne, you know."

"It will drive away the blues, I suppose."

"Ha! ha! ha!"

"Please don't laugh, Harry."

"Why not? Laughter and tears are both enjoyable in their way. Here's to the one old joke that we must always laugh at—life!"

"Men laugh at it—but we women love to cry, you know."

"Not into the champagne, my dear. Have another chop."

"They are so good. Harry, there may be nobler men than you, but none that can order a better dinner."

"The bouquet is for Philipps. He planned and executed it. I didn't know till he showed me the menu. In fact I didn't know then. It looks like something by Villon."

"Never mentioned chops, I suppose. Ha, ha, ha! A toi."

"The honor is mine, madame. No, chops are always cutlets in French, I believe."

The waiter pours more wine and serves two small broiled chickens. She looks them over tenderly.

"Poor little things! Perhaps they loved each other and had to part."

"They are not parted, you notice. They are united even in death. To your eyes!"

"Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!"

"Ha, ha, ha!"

They both laughed so exuberantly that the waiter raises his eyebrows a sixteenth of an inch and keeps them there.

"How can we laugh so?" she asks, reproachfully; "but, oh, Harry, I've thought of something funny. This is a most unconventional dinner, isn't it?"

"Why?"

"Why, look. Even the broiled chickens have their legs crossed!"

They look into each other's eyes across the table as they touch their glasses' rims. The waiter's shoulders undulate delicately.

"Life is so short, isn't it, Harry?"

"And the other thing so beastly long. But we're alive to-night, as the verse says."

"Let us forget to-morrow."

"It never is, you know."

"That's too Henry James for me. Never is what?"

"To-morrow; it's always to-day, don't you see?"

The water pours again.

"And after this, what?"

"Salad, I think, and cheese."

"Oh," she pouts, "I don't mean that. I mean when we say 'Good-by.' Did you order a mayonnaise?"

"Yes, but ask me something easier, dear. I'm forgetting my cues."

"Oh, strawberries. I'll see you home, Harry. I've a hansom. It's the last time. How did you come?"

"Automobile, of course. To avoid suspicion and get here quickly. I don't think I'd better go home in your hansom, dear."

"I'll drop you round the corner from your club if you like."

"May I smoke?"

"Why, yes; what kind of cigarettes have you got?"

"The sort you——"

"H-h-m! S-h-h!"

The man signs the check. She gathers a fluffy boa about her throat and pulls a little wisp of veil over her nose. The waiter executes a serpentine twist in recognition of a tip. They go to the door both humming "Florodora" music to the astonishment of persons dining at other tables.

They enter the hansom. She leans back laughing luxuriously.

"And we're not a bit bored with each other. I tell you it is a magnificent idea! We're just like a couple of——"

"Like a couple of damn fools, if you ask me!"

He strikes a match and lowers his hat brim to light a cigarette, his voice a trifle irritable but his eyes smiling.

"Not at all. It's a clever and scientific idea. If all married people would celebrate their wedding anniversaries in that way, they wouldn't get tired of each other so soon. Then it's such a joke on the waiter. Did you notice, his eyes?"

"Ha! ha! ha!"

"We just drift off and forget we're married and play things have all gone wrong and that we are——"

"Up against it?"

"And don't have things come true till we are through dinner! It's a lovely idea! And it was a lovely dinner. You're not half bad, Harry, do you know it!"

"Oh, I don't count on this scheme. The idea is yours—and the dinner was Philippe's."

"It's ours, now, Harry. Ha! ha! ha! It was more fun than a mothers' meeting. You'd have been a splendid actor."

"I'd never get any higher than supporting the leading lady. Here?"

"Ha! ha! ha! Give me a light, Harry, and tell him——"

Through the top of the cab—"Home!" —New York Sun.

HARD TO BREAK.

But the Coffee Habit can be Put Off.

"I was a coffee man from early childhood but it finally made me so nervous that I spent a great many sleepless nights, starting at every sound I heard and suffering with a continued dull headache. My hands trembled and I was also troubled with shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The whole system showed a poisoned condition and I was told to leave off coffee, for that was the cause of it. I was unable to break myself of the habit until some one induced me to try Postum Food Coffee.

The first trial, the Food Coffee was flat and tasteless and I thought it was horrid stuff, but my friend urged me to try again and let it boil longer. This time I had a very delightful beverage and have been enjoying it ever since, and am now in a very greatly improved condition of health.

My brother is also using Postum instead of coffee and a friend of ours, Mr. W., who was a great coffee user, found himself growing more and more nervous and was troubled at times with dizzy spells. His wife suffered with nausea and indigestion, also from coffee. They left it off and have been using Postum Food Coffee for some time and are now in a perfect condition of health." Grace C. M., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Put a piece of butter in the pot, the size of two peas to prevent boiling over.

Injured Occupation.

"If this kerosene oil treatment for mosquito ponds goes on it will be tough on the joke makers."

"Why?"

"It will destroy a quarter of their stock in trade."

"That's so. It's lucky for them that kerosene won't reach tramps and mothers-in-law or they wouldn't have much stock left."—New York Herald.

Cured a Stubborn Mule.

A mule in a pack train which was usually loaded with salt discovered that by lying down when fording a certain stream and allowing the salt to dissolve, he could lighten his burden. The muleteer once loaded him with sponges instead, which absorbed water when he lay down in the stream and made his burden fourfold heavier. The mule was cured of his smartness.

In the West.

There came a rap on the shanty door.

"Scuse me," called a gruff voice, "but are you courtin' Mandy in thar?"

"Yes," responded the youth within.

"Got eny objections?"

"Goin' to be made one soon?"

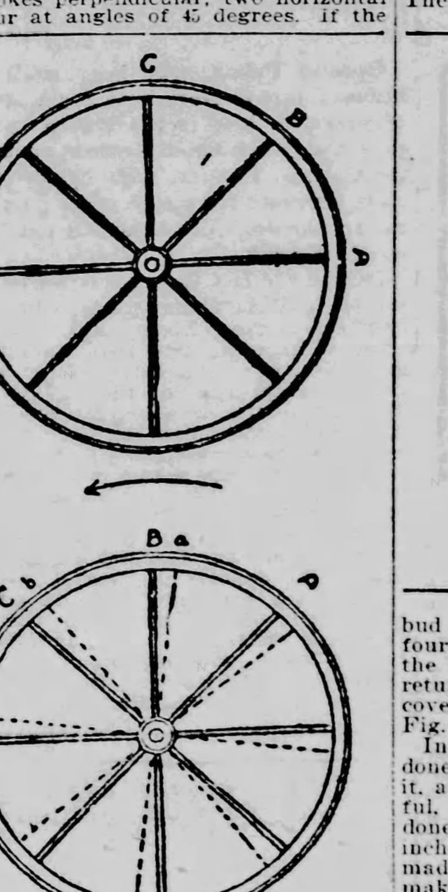
"Yes."

"Wal, the boys want you to do the favor and wait awhile. The census ain't finished yet, and if you and Mandy are made one you won't be two in the official count."—Chicago News.

Why Biograph Wheels Revolve Backward

The seeming paradox of the wheels of a carriage in a "moving picture" either standing still, or revolving in an opposite direction, has a simple explanation, given by C. H. Claudy in the American Inventor whose article may be briefly summarized as follows:

Consider a wheel of eight spokes making one complete revolution every second. The biograph picture machine is to be presupposed as taking eight pictures in every second, although in reality the number is much greater. The first picture taken shows the wheel (Fig. 1) with two spokes perpendicular, two horizontal and four at angles of 45 degrees. If the

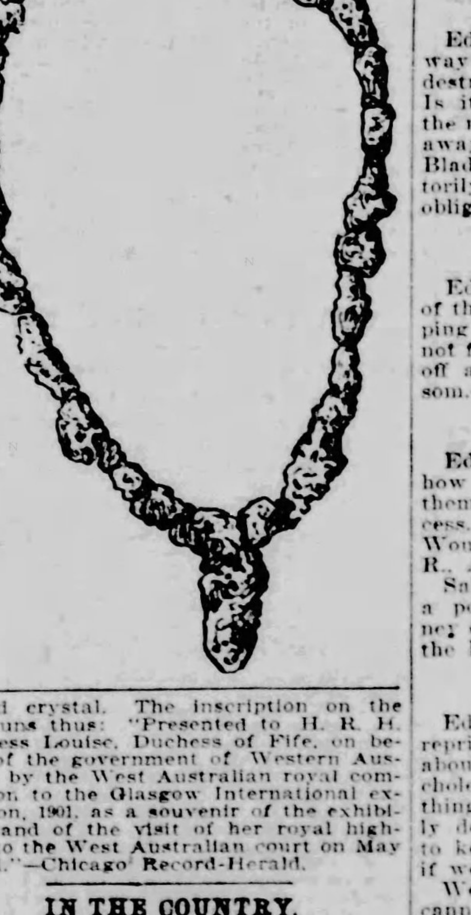


second picture is taken one-eighth of a second later, it is obvious that spoke A has then moved to exactly the position formerly occupied by spoke B, which, in turn, has moved to the place and taken the angle of spoke C. As all the spokes are of the same shape and size, the second picture is apparently an exact duplicate of the first, as some of the spokes are occupying the exact angle and positions that the other spokes occupied in the first picture. Providing the rate of picture taking remains the same and the rate of the wheel's revolution does not alter, a succession of pictures of the wheel are secured, each one of which will have two longitudinal, two perpendicular and four 45 degrees angular spokes. Of course when these are successively thrown on the screen it seems to the eye as if the wheel had not moved at all.

To understand the reason of the backward revolving illusion, presuppose the wheel of eight spokes taking one and one-fourth or ten-eighths of a second to make one complete revolution. The first picture taken shows the wheel with its spokes longitudinal, perpendicular and 45 degrees angular. The second picture, taken one-eighth of a second later, shows the wheel having made but one-tenth of a revolution, because if the wheel requires ten-eighths of a second for one revolution, in one-eighth of a second it can make but one-tenth of a revolution. This brings spoke A to the position of the dotted spoke a (Fig. 2), spoke B to the position of dotted spoke b, and spoke C to the position of dotted spoke c, slightly behind the first positions of the spokes, and therefore the wheel must appear to revolve backward. If several spokes in a carriage wheel were painted white previous to the taking of the motion picture, the illusion could not occur, as the eye could not then be deceived into mentally substituting one spoke for another, because it happened to be in a position just occupied by that particular spoke.—Detroit News-Tribune.

NECKLACE OF NUGGETS GIVEN TO A DUCHESS

In commemoration of her visit to the West Australian court of the Glasgow exhibition the Duchess of Fife has been presented a necklace of virgin gold nuggets. The necklace, which was presented by H. W. Venn, president of the royal commission of Western Australia for the Glasgow exhibition, is inclosed in a sandal wood casket inlaid with Australian woods. The nuggets are of flake gold, and to the necklace is added a pendant of gold-



veined crystal. The inscription on the box runs thus: "Presented to H. R. H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, on behalf of the government of Western Australia by the West Australian royal commission to the Glasgow International exhibition, 1901, as a souvenir of the exhibition, and of the visit of her royal highness to the West Australian court on May 3, 1901."—Chicago Record-Herald.

IN THE COUNTRY.

In town she'll ride a bicycle
Through crowded Chestnut street,
Or backward from a trolley car
Alight upon her feet.
She's not afraid of anything
At home, as she'll allow,
But in the country, she exclaims:
"O, goodness! There's a cow!"
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

An Understanding Spouse.

"I say, Gaddesby," said Mr. Smith, as he entered a Peebles fishmonger's with a lot of tackle in his hand; "I want you to give me some fish to take home with me. Put them up to look as if they've been caught to-day, will you?"

"Certainly sir, how many?"

"Oh! you'd better give me three or four. Make it look decent in quantity without appearing to exaggerate, you know."

"Yes, sir. You'd better take salmon, eh?"

"Why? What makes you think so?"

"Oh! nothing, except that your wife was down early this morning, and said if you dropped in with your fishing tackle and a generally woebegone look, I was to persuade you to take salmon if possible, as she liked that kind better than any other."

Mr. Smith took trout.—London Answers.

Mr. Carnegie's Chance.

"Now, let me see! We've got the parlor furniture, the bedroom suites, and the kitchen outfit. Is there anything else?" said the prospective bride.

"Why, you have no library," said the girl's mother.

"Oh, never mind that now, mamma: I'll write to Mr. Carnegie after we're married about that."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES.

Budding Roses.

Editor Farmstead:—In a recent issue of The Blade I see a reader wishes to bud roses. Here is my way: The process of budding is the same as for peach or apple trees. Select a bud from the rose you wish to propagate and cut about one-fourth of an inch above and below the bud, taking out an elliptical piece with a little wood beneath it, as shown in Figure 1.

For the stock, take any hardy or wild rose, cut a T-shaped incision through the bark near the roots, as in Figure 2; carefully raise the ends or bark of the incision and insert the bud. See Fig. 3. Then wrap firmly above and below the

bud with a strip of cloth about one-fourth of an inch wide, commencing at the bottom and passing above the bud, returning again, and tying just below covering all but the bud, as shown in Fig. 4.

In about ten days after budding, if done in spring or early summer, unwrap it, and if the operation has been successful, which it is sure to be, if properly done, cut the old stock off about two inches above the bud, and when it has made a new shoot, tie it to this stump to make it grow straight. If budding is done in August or later re-wrap in about ten days, and let the bud and stock alone till spring. Then cut off the stock above the bud, and encourage growth.

Buds of different colored roses can be inserted in a single stock, forming a rose tree of many colors. Every lady reader of The Blade should try this way of propagating, for it is very simple and easily done; and you can have a rose ready for bloom in the same length of time it would require a cutting to form roots.—D. W. S., Michigan.

Elder Flower Wine.

Editor Farmstead:—To make elder flower wine take of elder flowers, after being picked, 1 quart, put in a dish; slice one lemon; put in three pounds of sugar o scald with the elder blossoms and lemon; pour on one gallon boiling water; let it stand until luke warm, then put in three tablespoonfuls of hop yeast; beat up the white of one egg and put in also. Let it stand six hours, then strain and bottle.—Mrs. H. T. B., Goshen, Ind.

Warts on Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—I have used lard for warts on horses, and it is O. K. Use it every day.—D. W. S., Michigan.

Diarrhea in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—My chickens have diarrhoea, drag around for a few days, and then die. What will cure it?—F. J. V., Archbold, O.

Here are two remedies, and both approved by the experience of Toledo chicken raisers.

Take sulphate of iron, and dissolve enough in their drinking water to color it. Let them drink nothing else.

Another remedy is to make pills of equal quantities of mutton tallow and browned flour. In each pill put a drop of laudanum. Give one pill three times a day.

Catching Rabbits.

Editor Farmstead:—When it comes rabbit season this fall and winter, if any of The Blade little boys like to hunt rabbits tell them to get a long piece of rubber garden hose, take it along, and when they run Mr. Rabbit in his hole, slide the piece of hose down the hole to where the animal is. Put it up to the mouth and yell as hard as you can, "Ho, there, Central!" or something else; anything will do, so you make a racket, and if Mr. Rabbit don't come out I will treat. Try it, boys.—D. W. S., Michigan.

Weasels and Rats.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the best way to get rid of weasels? They have destroyed many young chickens here? Is it true that guinea hens will scare the rats with their noise, and drive them away? If any of the readers of The Blade can answer the above satisfactorily I will be very thankful and obliged.—F. J. V., Archbold, O.

Tomato Blossoms Drop.

Editor Farmstead:—Does any reader of this paper know the cause of the dropping off of my tomato blossoms? It is not from lack of water. The stems break off about one-half inch below the blossom.—G. A. H., Hengy, Cal.

It Is a Poison.

Editor Farmstead:—Can you tell me how to keep fruits without heating them? It is called the cold water process. I think they use salicylic acid. Would it be healthful to use it?—K. C. R., Antioch, Fla.

Salicylic acid is what is used. It is a poison, and produces obstinate kidney disease. Do not use it, as you value the health of yourself and family.

Who Can Tell?

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please reprint an article that was in The Blade about a year ago? It told how to start cholera among chinch bugs, or something like it. Our small grain is nearly destroyed by them. We would like to keep them from destroying our corn, if we can.—T. C. H., Mira Creek, Neb.

We do not recall the article, and hence cannot reproduce it. If any reader has it, or can give any information, the editor will be glad to print it.

Ailing Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a cow that has a cough and the muscles swell up under the throat. She seems to be getting worse, but eats well and looks well. Will someone please tell me the cause and what to do for her?—C. M. C., Nineveh, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—Can anyone tell what is the matter with my cow? About a year ago a small lump came on her lower jaw. During the fall, four more lumps formed around the first. They are about half as large as hen's eggs and look red and fiery.—J. N. W., Butler Okla.

Worms in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been losing pigs, and, upon examination, find their intestines clogged with worms. Will some one tell me what will be sure to kill them?—A. B. C., Humboldt, Neb.

Will some reader who has a tested remedy, send it to The Blade by next mail, that we may print it in next week's issue?

COW PEAS.

Their Value as a Second Crop After Oats.

The Kansas Experiment Station has issued a bulletin on the above subject, which says that cow pea hay is nearly equal to alfalfa in feeding value and contains nearly one-half more flesh and milk-making material than clover hay. It is rich in the mineral matter that is needed in forming bone, blood, flesh and milk. These qualities make it especially valuable for feeding growing cattle and pigs, dairy cows, and fattening steers and hogs. The cow pea enriches the land on which it grows the same as alfalfa, clover and soy beans. It makes hard soils mellow, and aids in holding loose soils together, and stands drought well. In Kansas, cow peas can often be grown as a second crop after wheat and oats.

July 16, 1900, F. A. and F. C. Abbott, Manhatan, Kan., planted fifteen acres of cow peas on oat stubble on sandy river bottom. A crop of oats was grown on the land and harvested. After the oats were stacked, the ground was listed, the lister opening the furrows in the oat stubble just as it was left at harvest. The furrows were run about three feet apart, and the cow peas were drilled in the bottom of the furrows with an ordinary one-horse corn-drill, four bushels of seed being used to plant fifteen acres. The drill did not cover the seed well and the ground was harrowed to get more dirt in the furrows. The Whipporwill variety was used.

The peas were cultivated twice with an ordinary two-horse cultivator. This left the ground nearly level at the last cultivation. The season was very dry, but the peas made a heavy growth and at the time of cutting, October 4, stood two feet high and covered the space between the rows.

The Abbotts tried to cut the crop with a mower, but found this unsatisfactory, as the mower could not reach the vines that were on the ground, and with part of the vines cut and part uncut, it was difficult to gather the tangled mass. Finally, after consultation at the Kansas Experiment Station, a bean harvester was tried and found to do the work just right. Two rows were cut at a time, the knives cutting off the plants just below the surface of the ground, and the wings above the knives throwing the vines from the two rows together into a windrow. The vines were put up in small cocks, where they were left to cure until dry enough to stack. The yield of hay was estimated to be one ton per acre, possibly a little more.

June 23, 1900, the Kansas Experiment Station plowed ground from which wheat had been harvested and planted it to Whippoorwill cow peas, using an ordinary press-wheel grain drill and letting the seed run from every hole. The ground was dry, and no rain fell for some time. Many of the cow peas sprouted and died, and not over-one-third of a stand was secured. When the soil is sufficiently moist, we recommend surface planting; when dry we advise listing.

A TEST CASE.

Made by the National Live Stock Association.

To carry out the intention of several of the important resolutions adopted at the Salt Lake convention, President Springer early in the year appointed a committee to take steps to test the validity of the law by which a reinspection and inspection fee is levied upon interstate shipments after said shipments have been granted a clean bill of health by the government.

The committee experienced no little difficulty in getting a shipper to give the time and submit to the annoyance of making a test case. Finally, Mr. Ed H. Reid of the Flato Commission company, of Omaha, consented to being made the defendant in the case. He shipped twenty-seven head of cattle from Hereford, Texas, on the 18th of June, having previously secured a federal bill of health. He submitted to a reinspection by the Colorado inspector at Amarillo, Texas, under protest, but positively refused to pay the fee. The Colorado & Southern road brought the cattle into Denver and they were taken on to Wyoming without unloading in Colorado except to feed. An arrangement had been made whereby the Colorado Veterinary Sanitary board was to swear out the complaint, but when Reid arrived here the board, for some unknown reason, positively declined to make the arrest. It is understood that this decision was brought about by the influence of Governor James B. Ormon, Billy Wilson and F. P. Ernest, who strongly advised against the case. After several days of waiting the district attorney's office made the complaint. Reid was arrested and convicted in the criminal court and sentenced to six months in the county jail. Messrs. Talbot, Denison and Wadley, attorneys for the National association, then applied to Judge Moses Hallett, in the circuit court of the United States, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was argued on the 29th ultimo and the opinion reserved until Monday, the 1st instant. On this date the court denied the writ and remanded the prisoner back to the custody of the sheriff of Arapahoe county. The association's attorney then saved an exception to the opinion, gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court of the United States and asked that the prisoner be released on bail. This was ordered and bonds fixed at $500. In making the ruling the court held that the federal statute governing inspection on interstate shipments of live stock was not exclusive but could be supplemented by state inspection, the same as in instances where one state may quarantine human beings when attempting to enter the state from an infected state. He, however, made no reference to the right of state officials to collect fees for inspection, which point is a strong one in the contention of the association.

The result of the hearing is quite satisfactory to the committee, as it desires to get the case before the supreme court of the United States at the earliest possible date, and it is hoped a favorable opinion will be given which will finally dispose of this annoying question in every state of the Union. This could not have been done had any other decision been rendered.

The cost of prosecuting this case is considerable, but if the practice be ultimately abolished it will be the means of annually saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the stockmen of the country.

Sunflower Seed.

Sunflowers give a fine crop of seed. There is nothing better for fowls when molting, or in winter when they require meat, as the oil in the seeds supplies the need. Horses will eat the leaves and stalks while green.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat is one of the very best grains that can be sown late in the season. It not only produces a grain crop, but its blossoms furnish excellent bee pasture. It comes at a time when bees need flowers from which to secure honey.

The ground is left in excellent condition for the following crops.

I have grown a small field each season for the past seven years. To secure best results, it should not be sowed too early, as it is not suited to hot weather. Last year I sowed my crop about the first of July, but as a rule would delay this operation until about the 20th. The early sowed crop was not satisfactory, as most of the growth went to straw instead of grain. The crop was about 4 feet high when it blew down. This was a few weeks before cutting time.

Give the soil the same preparatory treatment as for corn. Have it as mellow as possible. If buckwheat can follow early potatoes, a good crop is almost certain. Sow in drills at the rate of three-fourths to one bushel per acre. If it can be seeded just before a rain, so much the better. Let the crop take care of itself until frost, then cut it before noon with a mower, pile it up, allow it to remain until thoroughly dried out, when it can be run through a threshing machine. The yield ranges in this section from 10 to 15 bushels per acre. The straw makes excellent bedding for stock. I believe it will pay every farmer to grow a few acres for his bees and for pancake flour during winter.

A Texas Gate.

A correspondent of Iowa Homestead sketches a Texas gate which he says is a good gate and when hung right works

easily. It is a good gate for a pasture when you want to put through a good many head of stock at once, or is a good gate where a division fence comes and you want a gate into each field. It can be made any width to suit. When the gate opens, the wire (an old clothesline) will wind around the top of center pole, and when relieved the weight of the gate closes it. It is 24 feet, but can be made any width. At A may be seen one of the hinges which hold the gate to the center hole.

A Swarm Catcher.

A swarm catcher which will save a great deal of worry and annoyance during the swarming season consists of a small block of wood on the top of which is nailed a circular board which is suspended from small branches, vines or wires stretched from one point to another as occasion requires. The Mississippi bee keeper who invented this says that the bees nearly always select these blocks to swarm on. They are easily taken down and the swarm hived.

A Definite Marking.

A bill for the incorporation of Ridley, Tenn., has passed both houses of the Tennessee legislature. It contains the following paragraph:

"Thence north, 85 degrees east, to a black gum marked with a cross and mistletoe in the top, and with a bluebird sitting on a limb, which tree is a short distance east of Ed Johnson's horse lot."

The Wrong Documents.

New Shade—I would like to go into heaven.

St. Peter—Where are your credentials?

New Shade—Here are certified copies of my funeral sermon, obituary notices and resolutions adopted by seven societies that I belonged to.

St. Peter—Those documents don't go here. You had better go back and get receipts in full for your debts and other obligations.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH Weekly WANT MORE SALESMEN STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

A New and Successful Method of Restoring Weakened Physical Powers, Curing Sexual Weakness, Nerve Exhaustion and Lost Vitality.

The Prescription is Sent Free to Anyone Who Writes.

A new scientific means of curing weaknesses of men and diseases peculiar to the sex has at last been discovered, and the prescription is being offered free to all who send name and address.

Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1465 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., is the discoverer of this remarkable new system of treatment, and he says there is now no difficulty in curing the worst cases which may arise from diseases of this nature.

The Doctor has made a long study of Sexual Disorders, and he claims to have found the exact medicine which removes all traces of debilitating disease from the human system, restores the fire and buoyancy of youth, and supplies the strength of body and nerves that all wish for but so few possess. Impotency, nightly emissions, varicocele, nervousness and kindred troubles disappear in a marvelously short space of time, while any weakened or emaciated organs are restored in a very few days to their natural size and vigor.

When you stop to consider the possibilities of loving and being loved as only strong, well and happy men can be, it does seem that any sexually weak man should no longer hesitate, but write at once for the receipt which costs absolutely nothing. There are no restrictions whatever, as Dr. Lipes is anxious that every afflicted man who needs it should have the benefit of one of his free prescriptions without delay. The treatment can be used in the privacy of your own home without the knowledge of even your most intimate friend or associate.

Write to-day and learn that while the receipt costs you nothing at all, it may change your whole existence from one of misery to a continuous life of pleasure and happiness.

PATENTS.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington D.C. Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book FREE. 31 years' experience.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS The addresses of all Federal Soldiers, their widows or heirs who made a HOMESTEAD FILING on less than one hundred and sixty acres on or before June 22, 1874, no matter whether FINAL PROOF was made or not. I will buy Land Warrants. Address Comrade W. E. MOSES, Box 1335, Denver, Colorado.

MEDICAL.

LADIES My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

OPIUM WHISKY and other drug habits cured. We want the worst cases. Book and references FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS** Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

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If you suffer from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness or St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY,
94 Pine Street, New York City.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Methodist Division on Slavery.

"Please tell what was the cause of the division in the Methodist Episcopal church and what principle was the Southern Methodist church founded on? What was the difference between them, and was it an agreement for the Southern church to occupy the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the old church not to trespass on said territory?"—N. S., Flat Ridge, Va.

The division of the Methodist church was due to the slavery question. The agitation of this question in the northern churches gave offense to southern members and in 1844 the General Conference proposed a plan of separation whereby the churches of the slave-holding states were to be formed into a separate body, and this plan was adopted at Louisville, Ky., in 1845. The division was accomplished in all friendship, and the first general conference of the "Methodist Church South" held at Petersburg, Va., in 1846. The question of the legality of the separation was passed upon by the United States Supreme court to settle the question of ownership of church property. No change was made by either branch in their religious principles or term of worship, and since the war the warmest fraternal relations have been established, although the two churches still exist as separate organizations.

The First Composer.

"Who was the first composer of music?"—M. C., Waco, Neb.

Unfortunately in this case, as in that of all other familiar arts, the art of musical composition dates back of the time when the art of printing made records possible. Through long years it was the fate of music to be an enigma defying all solution, and we read of no master minds springing up to reveal its long hidden beauties or to systematize its real principles until the close of the middle ages. The first composers of written music were undoubtedly monks who invented a system of oral music for their chants and anthems in order that these might be uniform throughout the world. The music of the present day, both as a science and an art is the growth of the last three centuries, and it has already reached so high a stage of development as to leave little room for further discovery, either in its scientific or practical and mechanical departments.

Society.

"Please give the origin of society."—J. W. L., Roseville, W. Va.

The dictionary defines society as fellowship, companionship or company. Taking this as a basis, the oldest recorded society was that of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden and these with their children and the neighbors they found after they were driven from the garden are typical of the foundation of all or any society. First the family life; then the enjoyment of neighborly friendship; next the gathering of several families in a group for mutual protection and for the benefit of the wisdom of the elders. The village soon followed, and later the town and city, with all their complex relations, from which sprang the necessity for organized government. As this was true of the earliest men, so is it true to-day; and the same processes used in the most primitive times may be observed repeating themselves in a modified form in the upbuilding of a new suburb of a modern great city.

Gen. W. B. Hazen.

"Could you kindly give in the question column a brief account of the life of Gen. William B. Hazen, of civil war fame? Give especially where he was born and what the names of his father and grandfather were."—I. D. H., Hilton, N. Y.

William Babcock Hazen was born in West Hartford, Vt., September 27th, 1830, and died January 16, 1887. He was a descendant of Moses Hazen, a general officer in the Revolutionary war.

Wm. B. Hazen graduated from West Point in 1855 and served with distinction in campaigns against the Indians prior to the civil war. In 1861 he raised a regiment of volunteers, the 41st Ohio. In 1862 he took command of a brigade and served with great credit at Shiloh, Corinth and Stone River. He commanded a brigade at Chickamauga. At Mission Ridge he captured 18 pieces of artillery. At the end of the war he was breveted Major General in the regular army. He was in France during the Franco-Prussian war, and with the Turkish troops in the Russo-Turkish war. In December, 1880, he was appointed Chief Signal Officer. While acting in this capacity he introduced the cold wave signal, established frost warnings, initiated forecasts for sailing vessels and made many other important improvements in the service.

In addition to his distinguished military services and his work in the weather bureau, he was a writer and the author of several books.

German Schools.

"Is Germany's public school system superior to ours, and are the Germans better educated than the Americans? In education, how does the laboring class in the United States compare with the same class in European countries? Can you give the percentage of illiterates of United States and the leading nations of the world?"—L. E. M., Burlington, Iowa.

At this time when the United States had suddenly sprung full armed and equipped into the arena, and begun a winning battle for the world's commerce, the nations of Europe are hunting microscopically for the secret of her strength. It's not uninteresting but somewhat gratifying to a patriotic American to observe Great Britain mournfully contemplating her past supremacy, Germany in hysterics over her future danger, and both uniting in attributing America's present proud position and future bright prospects to her superior system of education.

This system of education referred to is not limited to our schools, which in many ways, especially that of thoroughness, are inferior to those of Germany, but to the broader system which goes beyond the school and is continued in the shop and office; by books and papers and by precept and example.

As the effects of the systems of the United States and Germany are becoming more and more apparent every day, a comparison of the systems of these two countries, which are admittedly at the head of the world, is interesting.

The public school system of the United States and the secondary schools, colleges and universities are too well known to The Blade readers to need description.

Germany's system of education is for Germany undoubtedly superior to ours when the object sought is understood. All Europe is an armed camp, and the first care of the rulers of the separate nations is to be ever prepared against invasion. No nation has suffered more than Germany from this evil, and no nation ever took such thorough measures to put an end to it, and in her efforts she began almost at the cradle. Her system of free education covers six years; and in these six years the masses are taught, and that thoroughly, the rudiments of knowledge, "the three R's." This is so well done that in 1890, the latest year of which statistics are available, the percentage of illiteracy in the German empire was but 1.6 per cent, as against 7.7 illiterate whites in the United States, although the same tables shows a school enrollment in the United States of 23.3 per cent against Germany's 18.8 per cent.

While the German boy is getting his education in letters, he is also taught to fear God, a little, and the kaiser very much. That is, he gets 45 minutes' religious instruction each week, and he is perpetually impressed with the greatness of Germany and the necessity of being an humble, submissive citizen and, above all, a good soldier.

With these six years free education in Germany ends, and with it the education of the masses of the common people. For the commercial middle class are provided the Realschulen, which are technical schools fitting the pupils for the business of the future, and these are the strongest features of the German system. For the aristocracy and the wealthy are the Gymnasia and the universities. As the fundamental principal of German education is to make a good soldier, so is that of the United States to make a good citizen. It was early recognized that the only foe a government based upon the principles of liberty and equality had to fear was ignorance, and the first great care of the founders of free government in America was to provide the widest opportunity for education. That this task has been faithfully performed needs not be asserted here, but some statistics may be interesting. In 1896 there were in this country 246,828 schools, valued at $469,069,086.

No better indication of the difference in the objects sought by the German and American systems of education can be shown than the amounts per capita spent for military and educational purposes. In 1896 Germany spent for military purposes $2.04 and for education 50c for each of her inhabitants, while the United States spent $1.34 for education and 39c for military purposes per capita.

That our system of public school education is fairly successful is shown by a comparison of the illiteracy of the United States, 7.7 per cent, with England's 13.2 per cent, France's 14.9 per cent and Ireland's 27.6 per cent. That it might easily be better is shown by Germany's 1.6 per cent. That it must be better is demonstrated by the grave and dangerous figures of 62.6 per cent among the blacks. That it will be better we know; that it will be best, and the happy time come when the place of the United States in the column of statistics of the illiterates of the world will be represented by a cipher is the undoubted hope and wish of every true American.

No National Holidays.

"Were Christmas and July 4 made holidays by act of Congress, or by state laws?"—T. E. M., Alma, Ill.

The making of legal holidays belongs to state legislatures. Congress has never created a holiday; hence there are no national holidays. They are all state holidays. Any lawyer can tell you when the laws were passed in your state.

Not in Disguise.

"What President-elect went to Washington in disguise, and why did he go there in such a manner?"—J B., Hix, Ala.

No President-elect ever went to Washington in disguise. This story was told of President Lincoln in 1861, but it was false. Many threats against his life were made, and his friends found there was a plot to mob him as he passed through Baltimore. So, at their solicitation, he left Mrs. Lincoln and the children in Harrisburg, and took an earlier train, reaching Washington several hours earlier than he was expected. But he was not disguised.

Both Are Wrong.

"A" says that H. Clay Evans is related by marriage to Senator Hanna, and that is why President McKinley keeps the sid Evans in the pension office. "B" says that the President is trying to drive the soldier vote from the Republican party, so as to show to the world that he is the most popular Republican in the party. Which is right?"—J. W., Eagle Point, Ore.

Both are wrong; and both are ignorant. Hanna and Evans have no connection, by blood, marriage or business. The President is a soldier himself; he was in Congress when the pension law of 1890 was passed, and supported it by voice and vote. That law nearly doubled the number of pensioners. Commissioner Evans reports that, during the last fiscal year no applicant for a pension who was entitled to it under the law, and who produced the proofs required by law, but obtained his pension. What more do you ask? Do you wish him to violate the law?

Anarchy and Socialism.

"Please decide a dispute. "A" says that anarchy and socialism are synonymous. "B" says anarchy and socialism are diametrically opposite. Which is right?"—J. F. B., Pullman, Ore.

They are directly the opposites. Anarchy is from two Greek words—an, without, and arche, government. It seeks to destroy all government, with the idea that every one should do as he pleases.

Socialism believes that all land and all capital should be owned by the state, and that all industries be managed by it; that it should own all telegraphs, telephones, railways, steamboats, and so on.

England in Nicaragua.

"What clam has England on the ground on which the United States wishes to build the Nicaragua Canal?"—A. E. S., Craig, O.

England has no claim on the ground, no more than we have; but in 1850 we made a treaty with her—the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—whereby both the United States and Great Britain bound themselves by this provision:

"The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or of any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess, with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other."

Therefore we can not proceed to acquire territory, build a canal and fortify it, without England's consent to the annulling of this treaty.

Goethe.

"Give a sketch of Goethe's life, name his works, and what is the pronunciation of his name?"—W. W., Whitmore Lake, Mich.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was born in Frankfort on the Main, in 1749, died at Wiemar, 1832. Religion, music, drawing, language and poetry occupied his mind at an early age. While at the University of Leipsic, he devoted much attention to poetry. In 1773, having returned home, he published his play, Goetz von Berlichengen, and in the following year the novel, Sorrows of Werther, which made him famous. The prince of Weimar invited him to his court in 1775, made him his privy councillor in 1779, and finally included him in his ministry. From 1786 to 1788 Goethe resided in Italy. He declined honorable marks of distinction from many sovereigns, and devoted his life to literature, science and art. Among his plays are Egmont, Clavigo and Stella. Of works on classic models are his Iphigenia in Tauris and Torquato Tasso. Hermann and Dorothea is a charming tale in verse, and his greatest work was Faust. He may almost be considered the father of German literature.

The pronunciation of his name can not well be expressed in type, as the sound of o umlaut, represented by the oe in the first syllable, is not found in English. Get a German to pronounce it for you.

Silver Dollars Legal Tender.

"Please state whether the standard silver dollar is a legal tender to the amount of a hundred dollars or not?"—A. H. C., Hartington, Neb.

Yes. Silver dollars are legal tender in any amount, for any payment. The act of February 28, 1878, provides that all silver dollars "shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public or private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." This last clause means, if a company issues bonds which stipulate payment in gold—and many railway bonds so stipulate—they must pay gold. But for any debt, for which the debtor made no agreement, silver dollars are a full legal tender. Don't ask for replies by mail. Read the last rule above.

The Wasps.

H. E. A., Lockhart, W. Va.: There are quite a number of varieties of the wasp family. They are divided into two groups—the social and the solitary. In the former, a number join to build a nest. The hornet and the common wasp are the two most numerous families of this group; the mud wasp (sometimes called mason wasp) and the sand wasp are the most common of the solitary varieties. One individual—a female—builds a nest for herself.

With the social varieties, one egg is laid in each cell, and the larva, or grub, when it hatches, is fed by the elder insects, until it passes through the changes which make it a perfect wasp or hornet. The mud and sand wasps lay one egg in each cell, and then fill the cell with spiders or other insects, and seal it up. The grub feeds on these, and when it acquires wings, breaks out of the cell and flies away.

Capital Punishment.

"Has any state in the United States ever passed a law abolishing capital punishment; if so what is the name of the state? Has any other country in the world besides Switzerland, abolished this mode of punishment; if so, what one?"—H. J. C., Wells, Minn.

The states of Colorado, Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin forbid capital punishment by law. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. As to foreign countries, we have no data.

Making Flints.

J. A. C., Roseburg, Ore., writes as follows regarding a recent answer as to the manufacture of flint arrow heads:

"It is surely a mistake that they break or scale the flints to make Indian darts by making a hard stick of wood to bear on the flint. The process is this: They break the flint as near the required size as they can, then heat it to certain heat, then dip a stick into water and touch where they want it to scale, and it does."

The statement we made was on the authority of a scientific gentleman who spent many months among the Zuni and other Indians of the southwest. He described the process as he saw it, and he learned to make them himself.

Widow's Pension.

"Can a widow, whose first husband was a soldier, draw a pension after the death of her second husband, who was not a soldier?"

In one case she can; if she were the wife of the soldier husband during the time he was actually in the service. If not, she can not get a pension.

Mrs. Grundy.

"Who is the author of this saying, 'What will Mrs. Grundy say?'"—S. M. L., Hiawassee, Ga.

Its author was Thomas Morton, an English dramatist, born at Durham, in 1764, died 1838. One of his plays was called "Speed the Plough," and in it one of the characters, Dame Ashfield, is constantly inquiring, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" This saying has become proverbial—Mrs. Grundy standing as the personification of the prying, censorious, gossiping type of woman.

Old Coins.

H. C., North Topeka, Kan.;
E. V. R., Amonett, Tenn.; and
J. L., Keiferville, O.: We most respectfully call your attention to Rule 5, which says distinctly that no questions will be answered concerning the prices of old coins; to Rule 6, that no answers will be given by mail; and to Rule 3, which says that no addresses will be given. It is therefore useless to send us questions about the premiums on old coins, or to ask the addresses of dealers. If the latter wish to reach the great Blade family, they must advertise in its columns, and pay for it. We may remark also, that all letters asking for information are sent to the editor of the Bureau for reply, whether directed to the Bureau or not; and that the editor of this department is required to follow strictly the rules above, which are established by the proprietors of the paper.

Col. Crawford's Torture.

"Please give in your paper a brief account of the burning of Col. Crawford."—G. W. S., Boring, Tenn.

Col. Wm. Crawford was born in Virginia the same year as George Washington—1732. He was a surveyor and associated in that work with Washington. He served through the Revolution. In May, 1782, he was sent in command of an expedition against the Wyandot and Delaware Indians. In June 7, they were surrounded by Indians, and after two days tried to cut their way out. In the retreat Col. Crawford was captured. He was taken, June 17, to a spot on the bank of Tymochtee creek, a few miles west of the city of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. He was stripped naked and bound to a stake. The Indian men shot gunpowder into his naked body, as far up as his chin. They then cut off his ears, and taking burning pieces of wood, applied them to his body. The squaws gathered up live coals, and poured over him. This hideous torture continued for two hours before he died. His body was then burned. A monument now marks the spot.

Specific Gravity of Oil.

"Please tell me what is meant by gravity as applied to petroleum, and why there is a different gravity in different sands at different depths?"—J. K. G., Griffiths, O.

Specific gravity is the ratio of the weight of one body compared with that of an equal volume of another body. Water at 60 degrees is the standard for finding the specific gravity of liquids. To say that an oil has a specific gravity of .72 means that a quantity of oil weighs 72-hundredths as much as an equal quantity of water. If a pint of water weighs a pound, a pint of that oil will weigh .72 of a pound. Petroleum is a mixture of liquids of different specific gravities. No one knows why the mixture differs in different sands or localities.

The Bahamas.

J. A. W., Merry Oaks, N. C.: The Bahama islands are a chain extending northwest and southeast between Hayti and Florida. They are about 600 in number, of which only about 15 are inhabited. The group is about 600 miles long, with an area of over 3,000 square miles, and a population of 40,000. The principal exports are salt, sponge, pineapples and oranges. The capital is Nassau, on the island of New Providence. The white inhabitants are either British or Spanish; but the majority of the people are negroes.

Mirrors.

"Can any one tell me how to fix a mirror from which the quicksilver on the back has peeled off?"—W. H. H., Mera, Colo.

We submit the question to our readers. If some one will send plainly-written directions, we will print them. Ordinarily, a cheap mirror is not worth the cost of patching; and a fine one should be sent to the factory to be resilvered.

No Addresses.

A. J. J., Moore, N. C.: We do not know who you mean by the "man who makes kerosene." Coal oil is gotten from oil wells, and is then refined. And if we did know what you meant, we could not print the address in the Bureau, nor send it by mail. Read Rule 3 above. It was laid down by the proprietors of this paper, and the editor of the Bureau is required to follow it strictly.

J. W., Jeffersonville, Ind.: Read Rule 3 at the head of this department, and the answer to A. J. J., Moore, N. C., above. All we know about Mr. Carnegie is that he is somewhere in Scotland, and we don't know his postoffice address; and if we did, we could not violate Rule 3. Bear in mind that all questions for such information are sent by the business manager and editor of The Blade to the editor of the Question Bureau, and he is required to observe the rules given above. He is not allowed to give addresses, either in the Bureau or by letter. Note Rule 6.

Miscellaneous.

W. B. B., Oakland, Ill.: We can not do it.

H. M. D., Hamlin, Okla: Sorry to say we have never seen the poem.

D. W. S., Mich.: The specimen is gray quartz, with a bit of iron pyrites, or sulphide of iron.

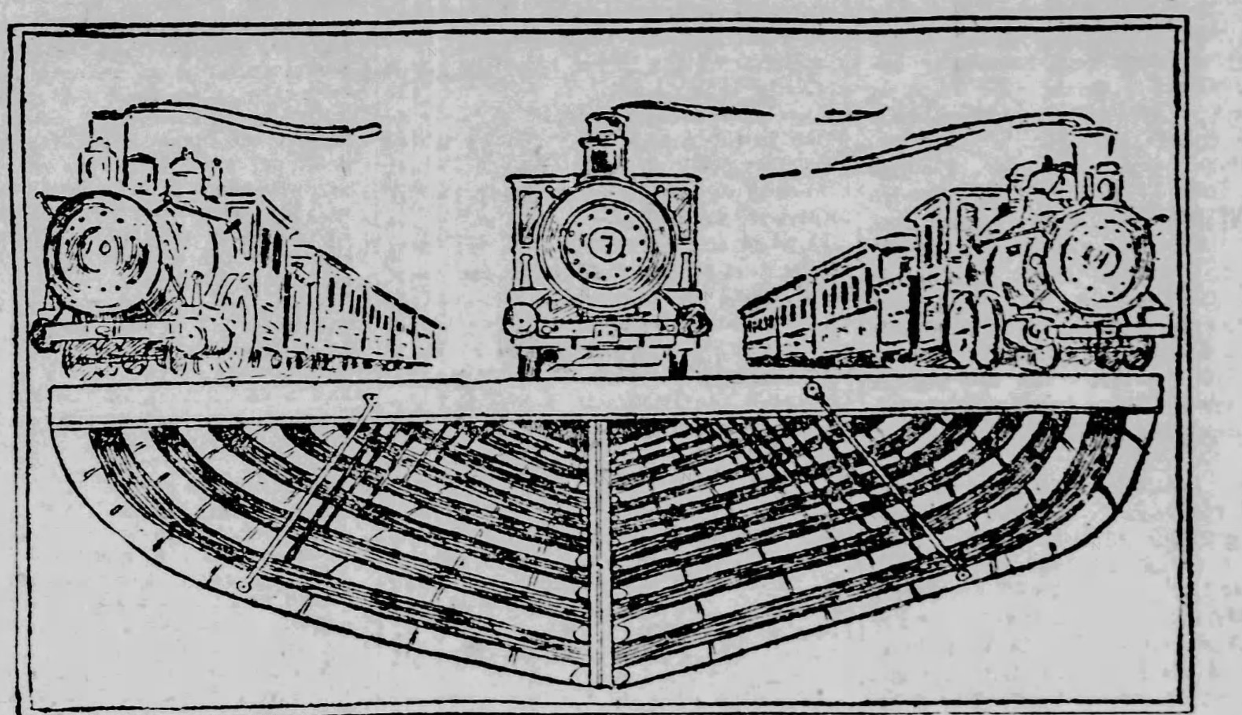
W. M., Centerville, Miss.: We have no means of finding out the facts, so as to answer your question.

D. J. V., Corydon, Ind.: Sorry, but we can not do it. There are plenty of cheap collections of war songs that contain them.

S. M. L., Hiawassee, Ga.: We are willing to answer historical questions on Scriptural or religious subjects, we can not discuss theological dogmas. Ask your question of some well-educated minister.

C. E. G., Brumley Mo.: The fiold fish is a species of carp, native in Japanese waters. Its color was originally greenish brown, and the gold color has come through centuries of breeding by the Japanese. Keep the tank containing them where the water will not freeze in winter.

TEN HEAVY TRAINS COULD BE CARRIED BY CONSTITUTION'S BODY



FRAGILE SKIN OF STEEL OF CUP DEFENDER IS SO DELICATE THAT A PISTOL BALL WOULD PIERCE IT. YET IT IS SO INGENIOUSLY BRACED THAT IT WILL WITHSTAND A PRESSURE REPRESENTED IN THE WEIGHT OF TEN TRAINS.

Constitution, the America's cup defender, is an egg shell boat, says the New York World. In comparison with an egg her shell is equally thin, but this shell is so constructed that it can withstand tons of pressure, blows of many horsepower, a strain on her sail area which a landsman might well think would crush her instantly.

The thickness of Constitution's hull is little more than a fifth of an inch. Her frames are the strongest port of her make-up. Yet each frame is less than a fifth of an inch thick.

Constitution is ten times stronger than a section of the elevated railroad structure. She is able to bear the same burden on a frame which is but one-tenth the weight of the "L" construction. Ten trains could pass on a structure no heavier than is Constitution's hull, yet with the same security that they rumble over the thick iron pillars of the "L."

Constitution is put together with little less cunning than an egg. If an egg is held accurately end to end a strong man may strive in vain to break it. The principle of the Herreshoff boat is the same in construction. The hull is a self-sustaining whole, so fragile that one might pierce it with a walking stick by a wisely applied blow, yet so strong in its entirety that tons of waves may assault it and avail nothing

Engineering skill is perhaps in no wise better exemplified than in the building of Constitution. It may be accurately stated that she is as strong as steel, for the secret of her almost incomprehensible strength lies in the fact that she is constructed of steel. Most important, however, is the fact that lightness, making possible the greatest buoyancy, has been the aim of her designer and builder.

To attain this every ounce of unnecessary weight has been eliminated. Frames, joints, plates, braces, belts, in fact every component in the body of Constitution has been wrought of materials which singly would be highly destructible, but when joined according to the cunning of the builder's craft combine a structure which is a bulwark of strength.

As an illustration of the unity of strength of the yacht, her builders say that an ounce of pressure on her sails is felt in every part of the yacht and every part bears its burden of the strain. Thus, in a heavy gale, when her sails are taut as boards and an enormous amount of force must be resisted, the gallant little craft in her thousand and one parts fights all for one and one for all.

Constitution's frame is an innovation in yacht building. The thickness of each frame is about 6-40 of an inch. The framing is run throughout the body in both directions instead of longitudinally alone, as in the construction of Independence. This serves to take up a large part of the longitudinal strains, which formerly fell to considerable degree upon the plating, and so the weight of the plating is materially lessened.

To landsmen it is not generally known that Constitution, in common with other yachts of her general construction, is non-capsizable. The centre of gravity made possible by the tons of lead in her keel is in such relation to the centre of effort of her sails that it would be impossible for Constitution to "turn turtle."

The matter of keel is one which gave the builders much concern. It is an axiom of ship builders that the more lead a boat can carry with a given water line the more sail she can carry. Constitution approaches as near the attainable in this respect as any yacht ever constructed. Lead plates of a total weight of nearly 100 tons are attached to Constitution's keel. This lead represents about three-fourths of the total weight of the yacht. Every pound that could be taken from sails, rigging, blocks, etc., has been placed in the keel, producing the lightest attainable shell. So it is finally this shell, which has been lightened in every possible manner, which must bear the strain of many horse-power of wind.

Could an onlooker have viewed Constitution before her plates were riveted on he would have seen the model of the boat outlined in a mass of steel frames and brasses. He would also have noticed that narrow bands of steel run lengthwise of the yacht, reinforcing the belt framing. From the deck frames to the frames below the water line braces are riveted. One of Constitution's frames looks not unlike a bridge girder. Their greater lightness, however, ends the comparison.

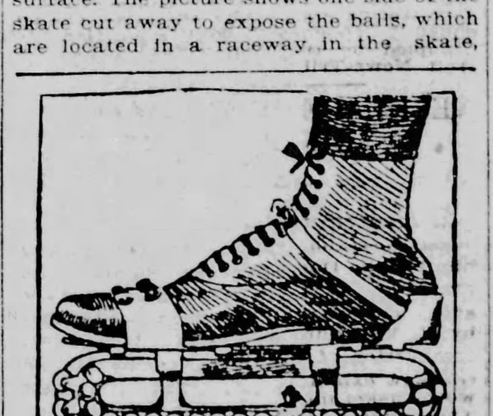
The secret of their great resistance lies in the manner of placing and bracing.

Constitution is built with ability to encounter without injury furious blows which are given a boat in a heavy seaway. Strain may be removed for an instant from the yacht's hull, to be followed a moment later by the crushing impact of a roller. The Herreshoff yacht rides the waves in absolute indifference to these dangers. Her steel hull is depended on to retain its model unchanged by so much as a fractional inch by the buffeting of the waves.

The plates which cover Constitution's framework are of bronze to just the water line, where composition steel plating extends to the decks. The thickness of these bronze plates is from six to eight thirty-seconds of an inch.

ROLLER SKATES FOR ROUGH SURFACES

Carl Fohr, of Schloss Wallenburg, near Miesbach, Bavaria, has invented the roller skate here illustrated, with the idea of leveling to some extent a rough skating surface. The picture shows one side of the skate cut away to expose the balls, which are located in a raceway in the skate,



there being two rows of the balls traveling in independent orbits. Surrounding these orbits is a flexible steel band, which rotates on the surface over which the skater is traveling, the balls acting as antifriction devices for the band. The opertion of the device is as follows: When the skater strikes out the push given to the leading foot causes the band to revolve, circulating the balls through their orbits and presenting a continuous feed at the toe as they pass upward at the heel, and the movement of the balls results in a corresponding feed of the steel band, thereby avoiding to a large extent the disadvantages arising from a rough skating surface.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PRAYER WHEELS FOUND IN CHINA

Prayer machines have been thought peculiar to Thibet. Only quite lately it was discovered that the Chinese, as an eminently practical people, void of sentiment even in their religious views, long ago borrowed from their neighbors the practice of mechanical prayer.

The ordinary Chinese prayer machine is a small affair, four to eight inches high.

Still, as hundreds of slips bearing the magic sentence can be placed within, and attached to it, by rotating the device the devotee turns out millions of pryers in a very short time. Famous temples and monasteries found it profitable to provide far larger ones. Those shown in our illustration are kept in constant rotation with the aid of a huge wooden flywheel. It's easy. The pilgrim buys the printed slips, and the wheel does the rest.—New York Herald.

Something Wrong.

Willie—Say, pa, my Sunday school teacher says if I'm good I'll go to heaven.

Pa—Well?

Willie—Well, you said if I was good I'd go to the circus. Now, I want to know who's lyin', you or her?—Philadelphia Press.

A Natural Cure

"What is the remedy for poverty?" demanded the lecturer, in thunder tones.

He paused for a reply, and during the pause a man in the rear of the hall called out:

"You might try the gold cure."—Detroit Free Press.

The Sunday School.

God Calls Abram, Gen. xiii:1-9, by Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—According to the commonly received chronology the events of our present lesson were a little more than four centuries after the flood, studied last Sunday (B. C., 2439 to 1921). Of this time the Scriptures make only a brief record. The genealogical tables of Noah's sons are given without comment. Remembering the deluge the post diluvian race feared a similar calamity which it sought to avert by building a city and a tower about which they might settle. But this scheme was contrary to the plan of God who would have the earth repopulated (Gen. ix:1). He therefore confused their language so that it was impossible for them to remain in one community. Thus the people began those migrations which have continued until the present time. The early distribution revealed a disposition, possibly under Divine guidance to form three great races whose peculiarities are now recognized by ethnologists.

COMMAND (Verse 1).—This interposition of Providence, designed for the good of man (Acts xvii:26), did not arrest the downward movement. Judging by the historic fragments of those times, the religion of pure theism held by Noah, was laid aside by his posterity, and idolatry was introduced. This probably resulted from intellectual infirmity attending moral degeneracy. But in the midst of the universal darkness there was one whose views of God were more exalted than those of his contemporaries. This was Abram of the stock of Shem, whose home was in Ur of the Chaldees (Gen. xi:31). We are not told whether he gradually apprehended the unity and spirituality of God, or whether it was suddenly revealed to him. But he was selected to be the leader in a new religious movement, and, as a preliminary was commanded to separate himself from his kindred.

PROMISE (Verses 2 and 3).—The Almighty seldom calls men to new lines of action without presenting a reason and a motive. In commanding Abram to leave his native land He promised that which would appeal to his highest nature and awaken his liveliest hopes. That promise was in three parts: 1—It offered a personal blessing, one that should enrich his own life and establish his name in honor (Gen. xxiv:35) what every man desires. 2—The promise declared that from Abram should come a great nation, that is his posterity should be numerous and should form a separate political community (1 Kings iii:8). 3—Through Abram and his seed the other nations should be blessed (Gen. xviii:8). Or, more briefly, in the removal of Abram from the land of his fathers God proposed to raise up a people for the good of the world. There was a race-wide purpose in the command.

DEFENSE (Verse 3).—One other point needed to be covered to gain the hearty assent of this man to leave his idolatrous kinsfolk (Josh. xxiv:2). Difficulties, and possibly enemies, will be encountered in taking up an abode among strangers. It was a day of selfishness and strife. Men had not learned to live for each other and to build a brotherhood for mutual good. Besides, to go with a religious conviction and with a national hope might provoke controversy. Well might Abram hesitate in such an undertaking, choosing to abide in present safety rather than to face future perils. But God's word met any such reflections which may have occupied his mind. He would defend the man He had called and set. He would be a friend to all who befriended Abram, and He would curse all who cursed Abram. This double promise was enough to give any heart a feeling of security. It was many times repeated to the descendants of Abram (Ex. xxiii:22).

EXODUS (Verses 4 and 5).—God's command and promise of blessing and defense came to Abram in the city of Ur. It appears that when he set out for a new country his father accompanied him (Gen. xi:31), and that the company went as far as Haran and there halted until the father's death. It is believed that Terah was not delivered from idolatry, and therefore was not fitted to have part with his son in the new enterprise. But after his death, obedient to the early call, relieved of all incumbrance, Abram departed, taking with him his nephew, Lot, and the substance gathered in the late sojourn in Haran. It was a patriarchal household of many souls (Gen. xiv:14), and with much store, that undertook this second journey. Under the direct guidance of God who had promised to show the land to be settled, they moved forward in nearly a southern direction, probably a thousand miles, and entered Canaan, afterward called "The land of promise."

SOJOURN (Verse 6).—In the very heart of the land of Canaan, midway between the Jordan and the Great Sea, and equidistant from the northern and the southern boundary, were two mountains, Ebal and Gerizim, between which lay a beautiful and fertile plain. This spot had long been celebrated as the favorite resting place for those caravans (Gen. xxxvii:25) that passed with merchandise between Egypt and Syria. There Abram halted, to feed his flocks and enjoy needed rest and to learn further the will of God concerning his future. How long he sojourned is not recorded. The place became afterward by the fact of his temporary residence one of interest to his descendants. There Jacob tarried on his return from Padan Aram (Gen. xxxiii:18). There Israel assembled under Joshua after the conquest, in obedience to the command of Moses (Deut. xi:30), to hear the law, and there Gideon's little band subdued the hosts of Midian (Judges vii:1), and delivered the land from enemies.

COVENANT (Verse 7).—Thus far Abram had walked by faith (Heb. xi:8). He had journeyed over the sands of a semi-tropical country, not knowing his destination, but trusting the promise. At every step there had been a steady look into the distance for the land of a permanent possession, and a constant expectation of some Divine disclosure. But now the long delayed hope is to be realized. While tented on the plain of Moreh the Lord appeared unto him, whether in bodily form or by spiritual influence it matters not (Gen. xvii:1). And then a warranty deed was given by the Almighty to Abram's seed, covering the whole and of which this was the geographic center. Here the man of faith found the home of his posterity; and in recognition of the favor of God thus shown, and in proof of the piety for which he was chosen, Abram builded an altar and offered sacrifice. He established in this way in the new land the religion of Abel and Noah (Gen. viii:20).

JOURNEYS (Verses 8 and 9).—The grant of the land to Abram's descendants left him in a measure for the present at least a stranger and a wanderer. Years afterward a new bequest was made, fixing the title in Abram first (Gen. xiii:15). The intervening time was passed in a process of schooling, during which he had no permanent abiding. God led him about, partly by changing circumstances and partly by interior prompting, that he might feel himself to be in God's keeping. His first removal was to Bethel, some thirty miles to the south of the place of his sojourn. There he pitched his tent and his flocks fed in the neighboring valleys. But, what was most significant, he built an altar there as he had done before, and offered worship by sacrifice to God. Religion was the first concern. After a short stay at Bethel Abram resumed his journey, going southward toward Egypt.

CONCLUSION.—The chief features in this remarkable life may be duplicated in the career of most men. God has a command for each. He calls one to rise up and leave his present associations, to go forth into a new and larger field of usefulness. It is only by separation from worldly entanglements that men make possible a better future (Acts xiii:2). To those who respond to the heavenly voice there comes a promise, not identical with that made to the patriarch, but suited to the talent and mission of each. No one even with lively imagination, can portray what God proposes to do to the individual and to those who come after, what an increasing blessing may come through a single life, and to the world, if only his will is regarded. But often the way to the promised land is long and weary, and often the good is long delayed. Yet they who believe and persevere shall not fail to find in God's own time what he proposes to give (Rom. ii:6-7).

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

ARRIVED.

On the ocean the sunlight dances:
The glad waves rush to the shore
To welcome their queen, who advances—
The Summer Girl's here once more!

HIS VOCATION.

"Shoutnyell is the most disagreeable man to argue with I ever saw."

"That's so! He's so positive that every-one who doesn't agree with him is sure that he ought to be a clergyman."

PROVISIONED.

"Did little Jim enjoy that children's party?"

"I guess so. He wasn't hungry until the next afternoon at 4 o'clock."

OF COURSE HE DID.

Teacher—Don't you know the meaning of "fray"?

Pupil—Sure! It means a scrap.

HIS REPLY.

Friend—What will you say to those charges of dishonesty?

Candidate—H'm! I shall say that I deprecate the introduction of personalities in this campaign.

In the Future.

Bank President—"I suppose I had better notify the directors that you have appropriated $100,000."

Cashier—"Yes; and while you are about it ask them where is a good place to invest it."—Harper's Bazar.

A Summer Idyll.

Don't you roam—
'Less you got ter;
Stay at home—
'Tain't no hotter.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DOES SHE EXIST?

Perfect Woman's Picture Made Up From Several Subjects.

Are there any physically perfect women outside the covers of a novel or the canvas of the artist? asks the New York World.

It seems doubtful, when it requires the best features of four women, noted for their beauty, to produce a composite picture that will pass muster in regard to perfect dimensions.

Edward Spring, the artist, has made such a picture, utilizing the faultless face of Emma Eames, the exquisitely slender neck and beautiful shoulders and bust of Clara Bloodgood, the perfect arms and hands of Maxime Elliott, and the lithe form of Mrs. Leslie Carter. The result is an ideal figure. It is found that even the most beautiful models constantly fall short of perfection, and the most eminent artists declare that the perfect woman does not exist.

Mr. Spring, in discussing the perfect woman in the New York World, says:

The ideal physical woman should be divided into three sections. The harmonious development of these thirds is shown by the marking of the Milo Venus, the acknowledged highest standard of beauty in woman's form. To illustrate this division further, I use (see illustration) the picture of a bit of clay modeled for the purpose.

"The Greeks measured by noses and heads. A perfect woman measures seven and a half times the length of her head, ten times the length of her face, nine times the length of her hands and six or seven times the length of her foot. From temple to temple the measurement should equal the length of the face. The arms should be three times the length of the head, and the legs four times. The shoulders should be two heads wide. When standing erect perfectly developed legs should touch at the thighs, knees, calves and ankles.

"The perfect woman's arm and hand hanging at her side should reach half way down her thigh. With her thumb on her chin she should just reach the top of her forehead with her second finger.

"With her thumbs and second fingers

"THE PERFECT WOMAN."
Head of Emma Eames, bust of Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, arms of Maxime Elliott, rest of body, Mrs. Leslie Carter.

she should just be able to encircle her throat.

"Her thumb and second finger should just meet around her wrist.

"The measurement around her closed hand over the knuckles should give the proper length of her foot."

Here are the exact measurements of the physically perfect woman, whenever and wherever she may be found:

Height	5 feet 5 inches
Waist circumference	27 inches
Bust under the arms	34 inches
Bust outside the arms	43 inches
Upper arm circumference	13 inches
Wrist circumference	6 inches
Thigh circumference	25 inches
Calf of leg circumference	14½ inches
Ankle circumference	8 inches
Weight (at the outside)	142 pounds

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Patience—"The man I marry must know as much as I do." Patrice—"What! No more than that, dear?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Judging by Their Appearance.—"There go the Capstons. They are worth a lot." "Indeed! How many months have they had it?"—Puck.

Von Blumer—"Look here, can't we get along with a less expensive church pew?" Mrs. Von Blumer—"Possibly. But I don't want to do anything to jeopardize our social position."—Town and Country.

Ma—"It's time we thought of Grace getting married—she is already twenty-two years old." Pa—"Oh, let her wait till the right sort of a man comes along!" Ma—"Why wait? I didn't!"—Tit-Bits.

Not Versed in Social Customs.—"They're dreadfully plebian aren't they?" "Fearfully! Why, the cards for our reception said 'From 8 to 12,' and they arrived before half-past nine."—Washington Star.

A Chicago Circumstance.—"I hear Mrs. Wedmore wants a divorce." "Oh, yes, she is trying to get in our best society, you know, and she's so afraid people will think she is happily married."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Happy Thought.—Harry—"Oh, Nellie, darling, I'm so unhappy! I feel we shall never get your father's consent to our marriage." Nellie—"Oh, Harry, dear, I feel we shall. I have an idea! We must get Mamma to object, and it's sure to come right!"

A Sure Result.

"Say, old chap, Choffup and I have a bet we wish you'd decide for us."

"No, thanks."

"Why, why not? We're both friends of yours."

"Exactly. So what's the use of my making an enemy of one of you?"

SENT FREE TO MEN.

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM!

WHICH ENABLED MANY A PERSON TO ABANDON CRUTCH AND CANE.

Trial Box FREE!

Have you got rheumatism? If so, try "Gloria Tonic," the remedy which cured men and women in every locality who have suffered almost beyond human endurance. Mr. J. W. Blackstone of Bourbonnais, Ills., calls it the "Queen of all Cures." Even prominent physicians in this and other countries endorse and prescribe it. Rev. C. Sund, of Harrisville, Wis., testifies that "Gloria Tonic" cured two members of his congregation, one who had suffered 18, the other 25 years. Rev. W. Hartman, of Farmersville, Ills., writes: "Five boxes of 'Gloria Tonic' cured Mr. A. Kulow, a member of my congregation, who had suffered day and night."—Mr. E. S. Kendrick, P. O. Box 13, North Chatham, Mass., after using liniments for 18 years, writes: "I am convinced that it will cure any case." Mr. B. H. Marshall, Plain City, Ohio, writes: "I am 76 years old, and had it not been for 'Gloria Tonic' I would be no more among the living." Mrs. Mary E. Thomas, of No. 9 School street, Nantucket, Mass., writes: "From my childhood on I have suffered from rheumatism, have been cured through 'Gloria Tonic' at the age of 83 years." Mr. N. J. McMaster, Box 13, Plain City, Ohio, writes: "'Gloria Tonic' cured me after prominent physicians of Columbus, Ohio, called me incurable."

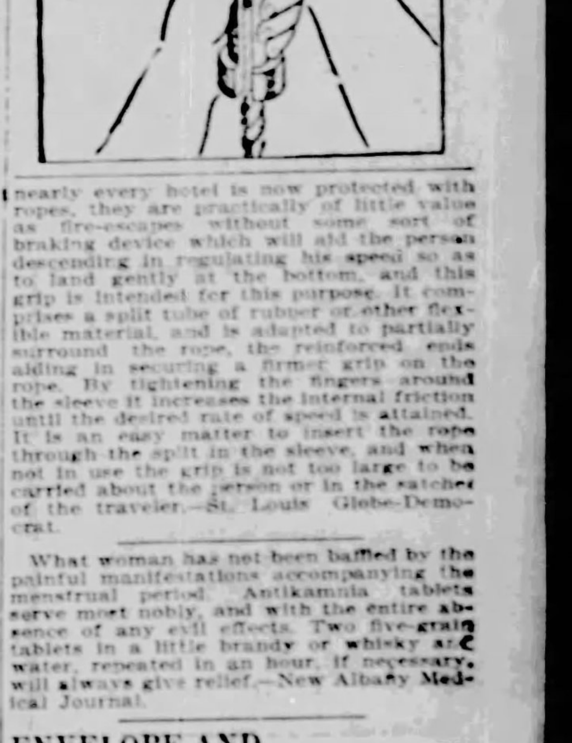
"Gloria Tonic," in Point Pleasant, W. Va., cured Mr. R. A. Barnett, 77 years old, after suffering 15 years.—In Wabash City, Ind., it cured Mrs. Elizabeth Crabbs, 79 years of age.—In Perth, Miss., it cured Mr. J. C. Chapman, after suffering 30 years.—In Odessa, Mo., it cured Mrs. Marion Mitchel, who had suffered 12 years.—In Burlington, Iowa, (R. C. No. 3 Agency Avenue) it cured Mrs. M. S. Leonard, after suffering 25 years.—In Elmherst, Ills., it cured Mrs. Nicolina Brumond, age 80 years.—In Otis, Ind., it cured Mr. Christian Krantz after suffering 22 years.—In Gift, Tenn., it cured Mr. L. Nelson, a merchant, after suffering 30 years.—In Bolton, N. Y., it cured Mr. Jos. Putney, 83 years old.—In Durand, Wis., it cured Mrs. Nellie Brees, after suffering 20 years.—In Manila, Minn., it cured Mrs. Minna F. Peans, after suffering 14 years.—In Craig, Mo., (P. O. Box 134) it cured Mr. John N. Kruser, 76 years old, after suffering 15 years.—These are a few of the many thousand testimonials of recent date. Every delay in the adoption of "Gloria Tonic" is an injustice to yourself.

No matter what your form of rheumatism is—acute, chronic, muscular, inflammatory, sciatic, gout or lumbago—Write me to-day sure and by return mail you will receive the trial box of "Gloria Tonic," also the most elaborate book ever gotten up on the subject of rheumatism, absolutely free. You get the trial box and the book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once, and soon you will be cured. Address

JOHN A. SMITH.
2376 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

YOUR FIRE-ESCAPE GOES IN THE POCKET

If you have ever attempted to slide down a rope with your bare hands you can realize that it is a difficult feat, unless one is well versed in the manner in which it should be performed. The novice who has tried this form of descent will have a measure of appreciation for the "pocket fire-escape" which the picture illustrates, it having been recently patented by Arthur Oakley, of Brockton, Mass. While



nearly every hotel is now protected with ropes, they are practically of little value as fire-escapes without some sort of braking device which will aid the person descending in regulating his speed so as to land gently at the bottom, and this grip is intended for this purpose. It comprises a split tube of rubber or other flexible material, and is adapted to partially surround the rope, the reinforced ends aiding in securing a firmer grip on the rope. By tightening the fingers around the sleeve it increases the internal friction until the desired rate of speed is attained. It is an easy matter to insert the rope through the split in the sleeve, and when not in use the grip is not too large to be carried about the person or in the satchel of the traveler.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What woman has not been baffled by the painful manifestations accompanying the menstrual period. Antikamnia tablets serve most nobly, and with the entire absence of any evil effects. Two five-grain tablets in a little brandy or whisky and water, repeated in an hour, if necessary, will always give relief.—New Albany Medical Journal.

ENVELOPE AND STAMP MOISTENER

Most envelope and stamp moisteners are complicated or bulky affairs, which are unhandy for use when it is desired to dampen a single envelope, but the device in the illustration seems to surmount these objections. It is the invention of W. E. Kendrick, of Barre, Vt., who states that the implement is adapted for use with mucilage, as well as with water. The rear portion of the moistener is a reservoir for the storage of the water, which

HANDY IMPLEMENT FOR DESK USE.

feeds through a tube to the bottom of the compartment containing the sponge. The feed is regulated by a valve, located between the reservoir and sponge, and the parts may be easily separated for refilling. To use the moistener it is grasped by the thumb and finger, as shown, the finger pressing the spring tongue against the flap of the envelope to squeeze the water from the sponge as the envelope is drawn between the two with the other hand.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Arch the Instep.

The instep can be made higher and the ankle slender by rising upon the toes twenty times very slowly night and morning. The high polish on the face that comes with this heated weather can be removed nicely with an ancient powder rag. Nothing has been found that is better. Sponging the complexion with a toilet vinegar or with diluted alcohol will remove the oily condition.

Let's Be Satisfied.

The lilies are waiting in every spot—
The grass too scorched for grazing.
We're pretty certain this world is hot,
But it beats the next one blazing!
—Atlanta Constitution.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I have found your Ointment the best for taking off pimples."—Ward Kunzler, Jeanette, Pa.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 153,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

CANNOT EXCUSE THE INSULT.

It is laughable to witness the labored efforts of the Democratic editors of Ohio in trying to assure the thousands of followers of Bryan that the state convention did not mean any insult to them and their leader by refusing to recognize Mr. Bryan in the platform and in cutting out all reference to the Kansas City declaration of principles.

No excuses can be offered which will placate the supporters of the Nebraska man. They know the insult was premeditated. They now believe what Republican newspapers have told them for years, that McLean was a political enemy of Bryan and not in sympathy with his isms.

If the Democratic state convention did not mean to insult Mr. Bryan and his followers it would have shown more courtesy to Mr. Finley, of Hardin county, who presented the minority report from the platform committee, reaffirming the principles of the Kansas City convention and recognizing Bryan as a party leader. Chairman Salen was dictatorial in his refusal to recognize Mr. Finley's motion for a roll call on the report and his course was vigorously approved by the delegates.

There is one course open to revenge the insult offered to the free silverites and that is for them to do as did thousands of gold Democrats in 1896 and again last year—vote the Republican ticket; and that they will do so there is little doubt.

MORE ENSIGNS NEEDED.

The official Navy Register, just issued, shows that there are 113 vacancies in the grade of ensign. This calls renewed attention to a serious defect in the naval organization. Secretary Long and his predecessors have urged upon Congress the necessity of providing for an increase in the personnel of the navy to correspond with that of vessels and men, but hitherto without avail. Congress has provided with more or less liberality for new ships, and has also taken care that enough officers shall be graduated at West Point to meet the needs of the larger army; but no measures have been taken to enlarge the classes at Annapolis, with the result that many of our new ships lack the necessary complement of officers, while there is an added difficulty in putting new warships in commission in the lack of enlisted men.

If this neglect runs on, it might be a serious thing in case of war, for the navy would have to rely upon untrained or partly trained civilians. While this can be done in the volunteer army, the same conditions do not apply to the navy. Proficiency there is to be obtained only after a long and thorough course of study and practice in these days of complicated machinery and equipment. Secretary Long is expected to repeat his recommendation to Congress for recognition of these needs with redoubled earnestness next winter, and the country will expect the two houses to supply them.

NO STATUE TO BONAPARTE.

The proposition to erect a statue of Napoleon Bonaparte in the exposition grounds at St. Louis seems to have been made upon a partial view of the purchase of Louisiana. It is assumed that Bonaparte did us a great favor in selling us the then wilderness beyond the Mississippi; that he realized it to be a favor, and that his action was prompted by friendship for the United States.

It is safe to say that this motive was the least that actuated Bonaparte. The real ones were hatred of England, and the need of money. He knew that France could not long hold Louisiana. Should Great Britain have sent a land expedition of a few regiments overland from Canada, to go down the Mississippi, and a few warships to capture New Orleans, she could have made her title by conquest good. So the proposal of President Jefferson to buy it met with favor; and after considerable haggling, Bonaparte took $15,000,000 for Louisiana, and kept an empire out of the hands of his British foes.

If the managers of the St. Louis exposition desire to commemorate the French occupancy of the trans-Mississippi region, it is perfectly proper, historically and otherwise, that they shall do so; but the erection of a statue to a Corsican adventurer, who found in the French revolution an opportunity to mount to an imperial throne, is not the way to pay due honor to France. Why not erect an ideal statue of France, personified as a female, and balance it by another of Thomas Jefferson, the first practical expansionist to occupy the Presidential chair?

Vice-President Roosevelt is now a LL. D., that honor being conferred upon him by Hope college, Holaland, Michigan. The American people, however, will still call him "Teddy" instead of "Doctor."

The drafting of the order to Dewey was of little importance. Its thorough carrying out made the world ring with the name of the admiral.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The chief interest which the Ohio Democratic platform has to the country at large lies in the fact that free silver and other Ppopulistic ideas are thrown overboard. The Ohio Democrats have thus set a precedent which will probably be largely followed by the party in other states, especially those east of the Mississippi river. The only consolation for the twice-defeated Nebraska leader is in the adhesion to his anti-imperialist dogma.

The Ohio plank on this subject is a purely theoretical expression. It declares that the powers of the federal government "were not meant to be used to conquer or hold in subjection the people of other countries;" and that where a people are "unfitted by race, location or character to be formed into self-governing territories, and then incorporated into the union of states, they should be permitted to work out their own destiny." What do the Ohio Democrats propose shall be done with Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines? Would they haul the flag down, and leave the natives to become the prey of a covetous European nation desirous of land-grabbing? Or do they adhere to Bryan's idea of a protectorate—which, in the case of the Philippines, would mean a constant embroilment of ourselves, as protectors, with other powers?

Of state issues, the taxation utterance is the one on which the Democratic party proposes to make its fight. Aside from its abuse and denunciation of the Republicans, the plank resolves itself into a repetition of the provision of the constitution of Ohio on the subject of equal taxation. It further declares that steam and electric railroads, and other corporations possessing public franchises—such as telegraph, telephone, electric light, gas and water companies—"shall be assessed in the same proportion to their salable value as are farms and city real estate."

The assumption is here made that farms and other real estate pay more than their share of taxation. But is this true? The farmers of Ohio are assessed for taxation at not to exceed one-fourth of their selling value. Compare the price paid for farm lands or other real estate, in any county in the state, with the assessed valuation of the same property, and the truth of this statement will be proved. The railroad property of the state certainly does not bear a less assessment than this. The 88 county auditors of Ohio assess the value of railroad property, and they, as a class, are as faithful to their duty as are men of any other class. It will be wise, before going off on a tangent on this proposition, to assure one's self of the facts. The implication of the Democratic statement will be found false.

Nor is there anything essentially new in the Democratic utterance on state taxation. The Republican administrations for several years past have been steadily working in that direction. Within that time, the General Assembly has largely increased the revenue of the state by legislation which created other forms of taxation than that on farms and other real estate, and personal property. The Republican platform demands further legislation in this direction; and that pledge will be carried out by the next Republican General Assembly.

It may seem strange that the Democrats should, in their platform, take a position on this subject which is essentially the same as that of the Republicans. The reason lies in the bitter battle waged in the committee on resolutions. The Tom Johnson men endeavored to have a cunningly worded statement incorporated, which really meant the single tax—that land should bear all the burden. The fight ended in the elaboration of a plank which does not differ much, in reality, from the position of the Republicans. It is an appeal to the people in which the Democratic party falsely appears in the guise of a reformer who would put more taxes on the corporations; and this will doubtless be the slogan of the party in the campaign.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The report of the United States Bureau of Navigation shows that our merchant marine is increasing at a very gratifying rate—but not so rapidly nor in the direction that would do the most good. During the last fiscal year there were built in this country and put under American registry and the American flag 1,173 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 401,285, against 1,058 vessels aggregating 305,677 tons built during the year 1899-1900.

This is the highest record for any year since 1855, when we built 583,450 tons—the top-mark in the whole history of our marine construction. Still, our achievement last year is only about 69 per cent of our record achievement, and we must increase the past year's output of tonnage over 45 per cent during the current year just begun in order to catch up with our record. But the increase is not in the direction of trans-oceanic tonnage. The New York Commercial thus points out the difference:

The fact is that most of our ship-building at present is of craft for our coastwise, great lakes, rivers and other inland water trade; our vessels in the foreign trade are increasing in number and in tonnage only very slowly. The rapid development of our own resources in recent years is the chief cause of this condition in vessel construction—for we extend to domestic shipping the very highest form of protection known the absolute prohibition of foreign ships from engaging in our domestic freighting but in the carrying trade of the world we take our chances badly handicapped and Congress refuses to remove the handicap by granting subsidy or any other form of protection adequate to put us on a fair competitive footing.

While it is true that the total number of British vessels entering all ports of the United Kingdom last year was 9,327 less than during the previous year, with a tonnage decrease of 2,619,182, it is not in evidence that American entries and clearances at British ports were materially increased in number or in tonnage. In maritime construction Great Britain shows a falling off last year from 749,414 to 736,906 tons—but we are hardly "picking up what she is dropping." We are not "picking up" anything of consequence in the world's carying trade; we are "picking up" in our tonnage engaged in the domestic carrying trade—but only because England is not allowed to do that any way.

The Gorman election law was devised to reduce the Republican vote in Maryland, but the few municipal elections so far held would indicate that it falls in its intent. On Monday, July 8, Annapolis held her election, and chose a Republican city government for the first time in twenty years. The law seems to be too complicated for the unintelligent voter, for it is said that, in the Annapolis election, the most of the ballots that were thrown out because of bad marking showed that the voters intended to vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. Gorman evidently launched a boomerang, which will come back and knock him out.

THE YEAR'S SURPLUS.

The complete figures of the Treasury department show that the surplus for the fiscal year ended June 30 was $75,864,999. This surplus revenue is larger than those of all civilized nations put together. There are, however, but few of them that can indulge in the luxury of a surplus. As a rule, the yearly accounting shows a deficit with most of them, and it appears with regularity every recurring twelvemonth.

The Boer war, of course, compels Great Britain to go into debt. France spends $180,000,000 a year more than we, and for twenty years has averaged an annual deficit of about a hundred millions. Germany has had to borrow during the past year. Italy is almost bankrupt, despite the enormous burden of taxation she lays upon her people. Russia says she has a small surplus, but her financial doings are always kept private.

Another gratifying feature of our financial condition is that we are paying off our bonded debt. It has been reduced over $30,000,000 during the fiscal year just closed. The United States is the only nation which is reducing her indebtedness. Great Britain was doing so prior to the Boer war, but that has caused heavy issues of bonds. The debt-reduction policy should be adhered to, and all the surplus, year by year, that can be safely spared, should be devoted to the purchase and retirement of bonds.

Though the tax reduction law went into operation on July 1, it is probable that the Treasury will continue to show a surplus. The Philippine war being over, and the volunteer army mustered out, the expenses of the war and navy departments naturally will be reduced. This should take off fifteen or twenty millions of expenses. By the retirement of bonds, the annual interest charge will be reduced nearly eight millions. The outlook is, therefore, that Uncle Sam will continue to have a plethoric pocket-book.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

It is probable that Gen. Wood will soon retire from his position at the head of the military government of Cuba. Without doubt, his health has suffered from the exacting nature of his duties. He was appointed governor of Santiago immediately after its surrender, and under his energetic regime and thorough sanitary methods that breeding place of pestilence became as clean and healthful as any American city. His rare talent for executive work naturally led to his appointment later as military governor of the whole island.

Not the least important of his duties hes been the difficult and delicate task of preventing a rupture between the Cuban constitutional convention and the government of the United States. The radical members of that body were jealous and suspicious of the Washington authorities, and they were inclined to find fault with General Wood. They charged that he had not represented their views accurately to the President and the secretary of war.

On the other hand, there were those in the United States who were free to criticise his course. They charged that he was not as frank in his dealings with the Cubans as he should have been. This criticism was founded in the profound ignorance by its makers of the Cuban character, which Gen. Wood thoroughly understands. His securing of the adoption of the Platt amendment by the convention was a complete vindication of his course, and fully answered all his critics, both Cuban and American.

Both Gen. Wood, of Cuba, and Gov. Allen, of Porto Rico, have demonstrated the high efficiency of Americans as administrators, and are instances of the rare judgment of President McKinley in his choice of men.

BRYAN AND AGUINALDO.

Mr. Bryan admits the truth of the story that emissaries of Aguinaldo attempted to approach him at a time in last year's Presidential campaign, with an offer of $100,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. Coupled with this was an offer that, in case of Bryan's election, Aguinaldo would immediately surrender, on condition that Bryan would make certain promises as to the future of the islands.

Mr. Bryan very properly refused to meet the Filipino emissaries, or to allow any one to act as his intermediary. However, he does not put his refusal on what would seem to be the only proper ground—that they represented rebels in arms against our authority and hence were enemies of the country—but in order that his political opponents "could not have the opportunity to misconstrue or misrepresent the objects of such a conference."

The only real importance this revelation has at this time is that it proves the absolute truth of the Republican contention in the Presidential campaign that Aguinaldo and his coterie of advisers centered all their hopes upon Democratic success; that the attitude of Bryan and his party was prolonging the war, and costing us precious lives. The copperheadism of Mr. Bryan now stands self-confessed.

THE CONQUERING TROLLEY.

The electric railway is broadening its field at a tremendous pace. Its original field was the street service in cities and towns. Then it spread to suburban towns or villages and now it is linking together cities and towns at a rate that will make the more densely populated sections of the country a network of its lines.

Another move along the line of progress is the establishment, in cities, of express lines. This service has already been inaugurated in New York city, and the interurban roads are rapidly putting on express cars for the transportation of freight. An exchange notes the success of this plan on the interurban lines centering in Cleveland. They have gone extensively into the carrying of freight, chiefly milk and butter and garden products. In the nature of things business is bound to grow, for steam railroad facilities are inadequate to the increasing demands.

The consumption of lager beer in the United States has been increasing steadily, and was 1,220,000,000 gallons last year. New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Newark and Cincinnati are the six chief beer-drinking cities of the United States; New York, St. Louis, Rochester, Toledo, Milwaukee and Philadelphia are the six beer-producing cities. Toledo is not particularly prominent in the beer-drinking list, although the casual visitor might receive a different impression.

TWO ORDERS TO DEWEY.

The famous order to Dewey has been recalled by the discussion over its authorship. Secretary of the Navy Long referred to the matter in an address down East, and admitted that he did not know who really penned it. It turns out that Rear Admiral Crowninshield, then a member of the naval board of strategy, is the man entitled to the honor. But a good pendant to this dispatch is the earlier one, sent by Theodore Roosevelt when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, ordering Dewey to prepare for war.

In point of fact, the absolute readiness of the fleet on the Chinese station must be credited to Roosevelt. He realized that war would be the probable outcome of the trouble with Spain, and he knew that the navy would have the initiative. He raced the Baltimore across the Pacific with ammunition for Dewey, and his order for preparation compares favorably with that directing the destruction of the Spanish fleet. The Chicago Inter-Ocean is inclined to give it an importance greater than the latter. Roosevelt at the time was acting Secretary of the Navy, in the absence of Secretary Long, and he cabled as follows:

Dewey, Hong Kong:—Order the squadron, except the Monocacy, to Hong Kong. Keep full of coal. In the event declaration of war Spain, your duty will be to see that the Spanish squadron does not leave the Asiatic coast, and then offensive operations in the Philippine islands. Keep Olympia until further order.

ROOSEVELT.

Dewey carried it out to the letter. On April 24, he notified the department that the governor of Hong Kong had requested him to leave in order to preserve the neutrality of the port. It was necessary to direct him where to go, and this is the order, cabled after a cabinet consultation:

Washington, April 24, 1898.

Dewey, Hong Kong:

War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to Philippine islands, commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavors.

LONG.

The fleet was moved from Hong Kong to Mirs Bay, which is Chinese waters. Here the vessels were stripped for action, and received their coat of gray war paint. Then the fleet sailed for Manila bay, and the historic action of May 1, 1898, electrified the world.

PROTECTION CRY IN ENGLAND.

The Ohio Democrats, in their platform, repeat their old-time free trade platitudes, but over in Great Britain, the only free trade country in the world, the sentiment in favor of its abandonment is steadily increasing. Both industries and commerce are showing an increasing depression, and there are many who are turning to protection as the only means to restore prosperity. Here is a sample of their arguments, from a communication in the London Daily Mail:

The chief cause of our regression is free trade. Free trade was an admirable policy so long as British manufacturers excelled those of other nations in quality and cheapness. It would have been better still if other nations had also adopted it. But now that our pre-eminence is in great measure lost, our industries require protection like those of all other nations which have not the command of foreign markets.

We ought to have internal free trade, i. e., between the mother country and all her colonies, but we should protect the industries of both against foreign competition. In the United States the "McKinley tariff," by free trade between the several states and a heavy tariff on foreign imports, has brought prosperity to that great nation.

The men who assent to the Democratic free trade cry should study the logic of the above utterance. The tariff question is not one to be settled by a theory. The logical course for any nation to pursue must be reasoned out from the existing conditions. The American free traders must feel that their only friends are deserting them when the British are clamoring for an adoption of the protective policy.

TROUBLE BREWING.

The tenor of the fragmentary news from China is that as soon as the foreign troops are all out of Pekin, the anti-foreign element, with which the empress dowager sympathizes, will again be in control. Imperial edicts have been issued which honor the leaders who were conspicuous in the Boxer outbreak, and pay tribute to the memories of the Chinese who were killed in the siege of the legations.

The foreigners in China are growing uneasy at the anti-foreign acts of the court, and the progressive Chinese officials await the return to the capital with apprehension. There is a feeling that the Chinese question will repeat itself and there be as much cause for foreign interference as there was last year. The mistake made by the allies was that they did not insist on the deposition of the empress dowager, who is the real ruler of the empire.

A FUTILE PLANK.

The Ohio Democratic convention stultified itself on the Senatorial question. It adopted in the platform a resolution declaring in favor of a constitutional amendment requiring the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, to which this was added: "Hereafter, until this is passed, whenever a senator is to be elected, it shall be the duty of the state committee to give notice in its call that the nomination of a senator will be made at the state convention."

And then the convention ignored this, and made no nomination for United States senator. The Republican state convention endorsed Senator Foraker for re-election. The Democrats promised to do so next time. Why not now? Because John R. McLean does not dare make his candidacy official with his party. He knows he is too unpopular.

INCREASED REVENUES.

On the first day of July, the law abolishing a large portion of the war revenue internal taxation became operative. That law was expected to reduce the government's income by some forty million dollars a year—three and a third millions a month, or over $833,000 per week.

But the treasury reports for the first week in July show an increase instead of a falling off. For that time the internal revenue receipts were $6,059,799, against $4,508,274 from the same source during the first week of last July. Of course, the revenues are swelled for the opening days of July by the payment of certain special taxes that fall due the first day of the fiscal year; but this was operative in 1900 is well as this year, hence the comparison is a just one.

It may be that the increased consumption due to the good times is the factor which produces this increase of revenue. In that case, the revenues will remain at the old level, and the secretary of the treasury can continue the popular Republican policy of buying bonds and reducing both the debt and the annual interest charges.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Stock Market.

Depleted bank reserves and the adverse reports from the southwest as to corn-crop prospects have changed a dull stock market to a decidedly bearish one. Expectations that stock prices would continue to rule at the recent extremely high level and would even advance further had been founded largely on the idea that favorable results as to all the crops would insure continued gains in railroad earnings, and that an abundance of money would facilitate speculative operations. The developments in connection with the corn crop have now cast a shadow on Wall street's bullish tendencies, while the reduction of the surplus reserves of the New York banks to about $5,000,000 necessitates the calling in of loans and a curtailment of the financial accommodation which the market requires.

Porto Rican Tariff.

The passage by the Porto Rican legislature of the resolution notifying the President that a tariff revenue upon goods passing between the United States and Porto Rico is no longer required to meet the expenses of the island, renders of particular interest some figures regarding the commerce between the United States and Porto Rico which have just been made public by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It will be remembered that the Porto Rican act went into effect on May 1, 1900. It provided that the United States tariff should apply in Porto Rico as against all countries except the United States, and that the tariff rates between the United States and Porto Rico should be 15 per cent. of the regular tariff rates until March 1, 1902, unless the Porto Rican legislature should before the expiration of that time notify the President that it had made provision for local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of the island. This act, in effect, removed 85 per cent. of the tariff between Porto Rico and the United States, and the figures given by the Bureau of Statistics indicate that the increase in commerce which has followed its enactment has been very marked, especially as regards exports from the United States to Porto Rico.

Agricultural Exports.

Statistics showing the distribution of the agricultural exports of the United States for the half decade ending in 1900, lately prepared by the Foreign Market Section of the Agricultural Department, indicate that there were a dozen countries in 1900 to each of which the United States exported over $10,000,000 of domestic farm produce. At the head of the list of our customers stood the United Kingdom with total purchases amounting to $408,000,000. This was the largest total of agricultural exports to any one country on record, with the exception of the extraordinary year of 1898, when a total of $439,000,000 was attained. The exports to Germany, amounting to $134,000,000 worth, were in excess of any previously reported to that country, and showed an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the five-years' period. The total exports of domestic farm produce to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands had an aggregate value of over $20,000,000 in 1900 as compared with only $6,200,000 in 1896.

The Turkish Indemnity.

A diplomatic triumph has been scored by the United States in the collection, after many years' effort, of the indemnity claim against Turkey. There have been those long acquainted with the tortuous methods of Ottoman diplomacy who declared that the United States government would never succeed in securing the payment of this claim, amounting to $95,000, which was principally based on losses suffered by American missionary and other educational institutions in territory under the jurisdiction of the Sultan. One of the conditions rendering the collection of the claim difficult was the fact that some of the great European powers had much larger claims against Turkey, which, seemingly, the Ottoman empire was unable to meet. Yet the new diplomacy of the United States has been, after long endeavor, it is true, successful, and drafts for the amount of the claim have actually been remitted to Washington. The government is establishing a valuable reputation in the international field.

The Western Drouth.

The drouth in the West is described as "the worst in forty years." The hay-crop is a failure and corn is in a bad way not only in Kansas but in Missouri and other corn--states. For three weeks with hardly a break the mercury has ranged above 90 degrees in that afflicted region. But there is a good yield of alfalfa and farmers are working off great accumulations of straw at $8 per ton. Moreover, there was the same talk of a ruined corncrop last year, in early July, and the crop of 1900 ran above two billion bushels, notwithstanding. The corn-crop of America, like the fine old Irish gentleman, is mighty hard to kill.

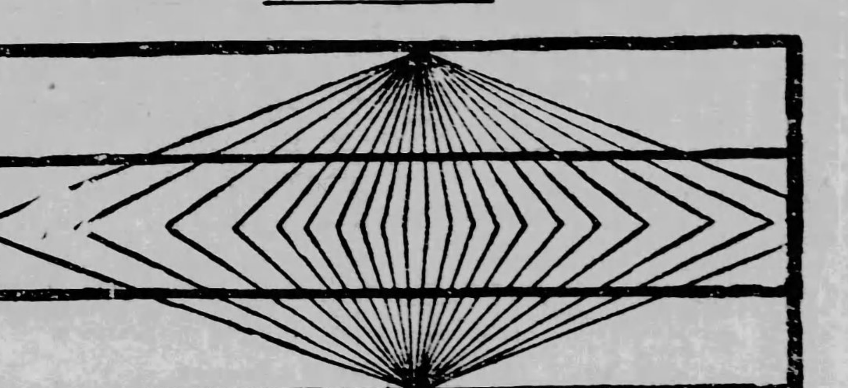
Growth in Canada.

Senator Siegfried, formerly French Minister of Commerce, who has been traveling in America, says in an interview in Paris that he found Canada "becoming more and more a field of action for Americans who were beating the British in their own colony." This is not the pleasantest way of putting it, for our neighbors. It is true that American capital is finding profitable employment in Canada to the immense advantage of that vast country. The Americans have had instructive experience in developing new territory and happening to be in funds just now it is natural that they should see and improve opportunities for investment across the border sooner than the capitalists in England. The Canadians wisely welcome men and money from all quarters, and the Dominion will make greater progress in material prosperity during the next ten years than it has made in any twenty preceding.

Lord Rosebery.

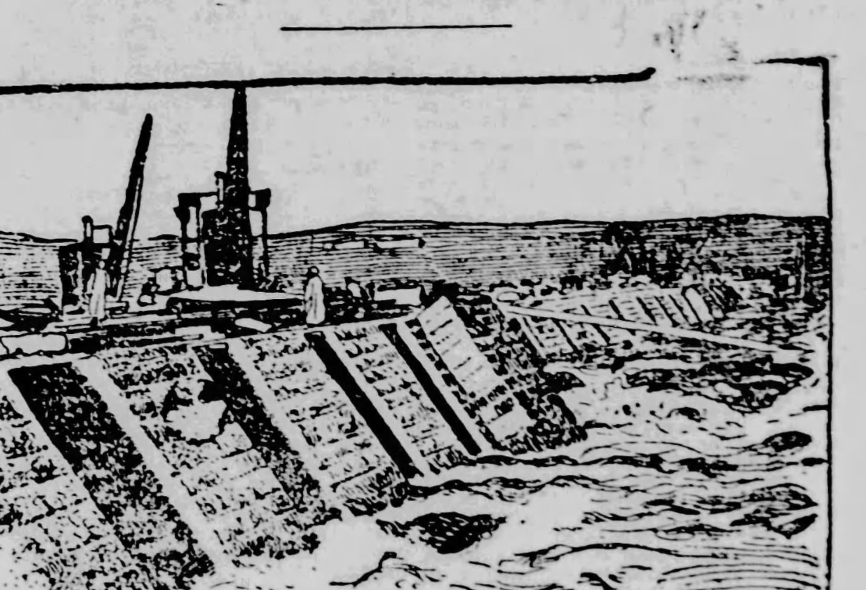
The announcement that Lord Rosebery will marry the widowed Duchess of Albany, whose husband was Prince Leopold and whose son is Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, may be premature, but there is nothing at all surprising about it. Lord Rosebery has in several particulars "burst the bars of circumstance" which might be supposed to hem in a mere Scottish nobleman of the modest name of Primrose. He has realized his three well-known ambitions—to marry the richest heiress in the kingdom, to win the Derby and be Prime Minister. Now, if this report says truly, he is to become the brother-in-law—one remove—of one reigning monarch and the stepfather of another. He has enriched the house of Primrose by the annexation of some of the millions of the Rothschilds, and his heir, now at Eton, bears as one of his Christian names the honored one of Meyer, celebrated in that financially princely house. Lord Rosebery has been a widower since 1890. He is a man of ability, character, probity and deserved prominence, and to-day might be leader of the Liberal party if he were willing. The British royal house will be none the worse for his admission, if this report is true. And if it is, a dukedom probably awaits him.

LINES THAT ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM; HOW THE HUMAN EYE CAN BE DECEIVED



From Washington comes another new optical illusion, simple yet striking. You look and are deceived. At first glance you say, "Of course, those two long lines are curved." You are mistaken. They are exactly parallel. In order to prove this hold them up edgewise to the eye. It is, of course, the subsidiary lines which lead the vision astray. It is another case of first impressions being dead wrong.—New York Herald.

A PORTION OF THE GREAT NILE DAM



The latest great work to which British engineers "point with pride" is the vast dam across the river Nile, which is to be one mile and a quarter in length. It is only two years since the engineers, Sir John Aird and Sir Benjamin Baker, contracted to perform this work, and it is already more than half done, though the time limit does not expire until 1903.

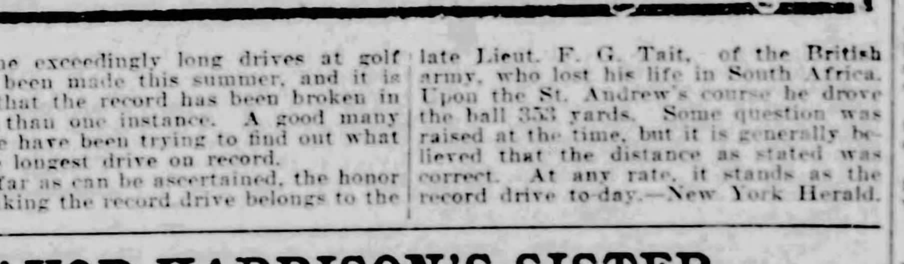
There are, in fact, two dams, one, the larger, at Assouan, and one farther up the river at Assuit. The reservoir behind the lower dam will be capable of impounding more than 80,000,000,000 gallons of water with an estimated weight of 400,000,000 tons. The lower dam will be pierced with 180 openings about 23 feet high and 7 feet wide, controlled by steel sluices, the discharge through which in time of the Nile floods will be about 15,000 tons per second. Stone suitable for the dams is found in the immediate vicinity, and the native workmen have proved skilful in dressing it. In all some 15,000 laborers are at present employed. Doubts have been recently expressed as to the ultimate efficiency of this vast engineering work, as it is said the damming of the Nile will prevent the fertilization of the lands below, the rich sediment the waters contain settling behind the wall instead of being spread over the valley.—St. Louis Star.

KING EDWARD'S ROYAL CIPHER

Design Selected by British Sovereign for Use Throughout His Army.

King Edward VII. has personally selected a design for the royal cipher, which is worn on badges, buttons and other devices throughout the army wherever the royal cipher is at present borne. This cipher, of which an illustration is given from the London Daily Graphic, consists of "E" and "R" impaled, with "VII" inserted in the lower loop of the "E," the whole surmounted by a crown. The design has been made plain, without foliation, at his majesty's expressed wish. No decoration whatever will be permitted, and no device or ornament will be placed above or upon it. Special instructions are given as to the crown, there being in use at present some half a dozen crowns of different patterns, some of them of foreign shape, or deviations differing from the British. That now to be adopted and to become the sealed pattern for the army is the Tudor "Henry VII" crown, stated to have been chosen and always used by Queen Victoria personally, and all other patterns are to be abolished.

LONGEST DRIVE AT GOLF. SENDING THE BALL 353 YARDS



Some exceedingly long drives at golf have been made this summer, and it is said that the record has been broken in more than one instance. A good many people have been trying to find out what is the longest drive on record.

So far as can be ascertained, the honor of making the record drive belongs to the late Lieut. F. G. Tait, of the British army, who lost his life in South Africa. Upon the St. Andrew's course he drove the ball 353 yards. Some question was raised at the time, but it is generally believed that the distance as stated was correct. At any rate, it stands as the record drive to-day.—New York Herald.

MAYOR HARRISON'S SISTER WON'T SUPPORT HER HUSBAND

Chicago, July 12.—Mrs. Barrett Eastman, sister of Mayor Harrison, is in South Dakota, where, friends say, she intends to secure a divorce. She is accompanied by her brother.

Barrett Eastman and Sophronia Harrison were married in St. James' church, December 5, 1895, the event being one of the most elaborate of the season. There was family opposition to the match, but it was withdrawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman spent three years abroad, and her beauty, with the fact that she was a daughter of the late Carter Harrison, made her conspicuous.

Last year the couple returned, and not many months later separated, apparently by mutual consent.

A feature of the estrangement is the spirit of friendliness that has characterized the later relations of the two. The greatest affection still exists between Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, though a way may be found to effect a separation legally. The difficulty is said to be wholly one of money.

Sufficient inroads have been made on Mrs. Eastman's fortune to make it certain that it would be exhausted in a few more years if the two remained together.

MRS. JARRETT EASTMAN.

Smell of Metals.

Some metals have a very much more pronounced smell than others. The smell of tin especially when newly cut, is unmistakable, but it is a moot point whether gold or platinum has any smell that could be recognized by human olfactory organs. Of the rarer metals uranium and all its compounds give the strongest smell and this gives us the reason why metals should have an odor. Uranium is always giving off what are known as the Becquerel rays, consisting of streams of excessively minute "corpuscles."

Never Got Over It.

She—Has your friend long been bald? He looks so young!

He (pathetically)—He was born so.

She (much moved)—The poor thing!—Tit-Bits.

Current Events.

Transport McClellan sailed for Philippines bearing Senator Baker and several members of the House of Representatives, who will investigate conditions there.

Gen. Gomez sailed for Havana. Declared he is convinced Americans sympathize with Cubans.

Sultan of Turkey deposited $95,000 with American Minister to settle American claims growing out of Armenian troubles.

Governor of Guam in report to Navy department said trouble with the marines there had been settled.

Revenue war tax collections for June 13, 1898, to May 31, 1901, amounted to $310,553,363.

Escaped Boer prisoner came from Bermuda Islands as stowaway on steamer Trinidad.

Registration of 50,000 boomers who seek farms on Indian lands in Oklahoma, begun at El Reno and Lawton, on July 10.

C. S. Young, of Ypsilanti, Mich., obtained injunction prohibiting attention to his wife by the man he feared would alienate her affections.

Charles Ferguson, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who deserted wife thirty-two years ago, returned to find her widow of another man.

A. F. Seeberger, former treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, died at Des Moines.

Younger brothers released from prison by the Minnesota pardon board after 25 years imprisonment. They must not leave the state.

Indianapolis bankers to build a Coney Island on Lake Michigan Beach, near Chesterton, Ind.

Endowment rank, Knights of Pythias, found to be $500,000 in debt, with $135 in the bank. Financial methods criticised by supreme council.

Nearly $22,000,000 worth of precious stones were imported at New York last year.

Mosquitoes at army posts to be exterminated by scientific methods.

Porto Rican regiment probably will become a part of the regular army.

Secretary Root to inspect army school preparatory to making a number of improvements. Land to be secured where regulars and militia can be instructed.

Chinese Minister filed claim for $500,000 against the government for injuries inflicted on Chinese in Montana riots.

Tennessee coal company to send 100,000 tons of coal to Italy.

Two killed and five hurt in train wreck at Nottingham, O.

Jessie Morrison taken to Kansas penitentiary.

Secretary Long wrote the Carnegie company requesting its co-operation in hurrying work on armor for warships.

More naval constructors needed because of great number of warships under way at different shipyards.

Charges against soldiers returned from Philippines to be investigated by board of army officers.

Two retiring naval officers denied increased rank because not entitled to it by their records.

Census bulletin shows more than one-third of the population of the country live in towns.

Practically no work was done on warships in June because of the machinists' strike.

Executor of the John T. Blair will, which provides for the distribution of $25,000,000, discovers that the estate amounts to $50,000,000, and appeals to the Trenton, N. J., court for advice in the dilemma.

Drought in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa has damaged crops to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Alfred B. Kittredge appointed Senator by the governor of South Dakota as successor to the late Senator Kyle.

Two more victims added to those killed in Alton wreck near Norton, Mo., making the total dead 19.

Two Italians ordered to leave Glen Ellyn, Mass., killed while they slept at Erwin, Miss.

Count Rozwedowski, the Italian consul, protested through his government to Washington because he was refused admission to the railroad hospital at Peru, Ind., where Italians are sick.

Supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias reorganized the insurance branch of the order and increased the rates of insurance 51 per cent. Assets of the order pledged to pay claims now due.

Twenty thousand members of the endowment rank Knights of Pythias are expected to give up their policies as a result of drastic reform measures adopted by the supreme court lodge and accept higher rates, which will place the rank on a firmer basis.

John Bookwalter, of Ohio, calls the American farmer the uncrowned king of Europe, and says all surplus products will bring high prices.

War department made public Gen. Funston's detailed report of Aguinaldo's capture. Gave Lieut. Taylor credit for work he did in outwitting the insurgent chief.

Controller Dawes levied an assessment of 100 per cent on the $500,000 capital stock of the Seventh National bank of New York to pay the claims of creditors of the bank.

Officers of regiments in Philippines reported on food supply of troops and work of commissary department.

Pacific exports were the only part of American commerce which showed a filing off last year.

Chicago directry of 1901 will contain 22,700 more names than its predecessor. This, according to the publishers, indicates that Chicago's population is 2,080,000.

English opponents of ostentation at funerals decide to extend their propaganda to the United States.

Robert H. Newell, humorist, who wrote under the pen name of Orpheus C. Kerr, died alone in New York.

Reports from all parts of the west indicate a serious condition of affairs on account of the long continued drought. Corn and wheat crops destroyed in many places and in others the yield will be greatly reduced.

William J. Bryan declares he will fight to the bitter end any attempt to have Democrats abandon the Kansas City platform.

Three wild bears killed within the city limits of Seattle.

Oil discovered near Guthrie,, Ok. T.

Joliet city authorities burned a large tenement house and several adjoining buildings occupied by negroes to stop the spread of smallpox. Flames set fire to a church.

Senator Hanna appointed guardian of the three children of his son, but their divorced mother took them to New York.

Body of murdered Chinaman boiled at San Jose, Cal., to get the bullets with which highbinders killed him.

FOREIGN.

British Foreign office apparently not ready to consider new Nicaragua Canal treaty owing to illness of Lord Lansdowne.

Storm destroyed entire banana and corn crop in southern Hayti.

Russia has proposed to rescind its action in imposing additional duties on American goods if United States will not collect countervailing duties on Russian sugar.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt in speech on finance bill declared he expected to see the restoration of duties on all kinds of imported food.

Irish member of parliament suggests that the government take measures to check increasing emigration from Ireland.

Scores of soldiers are returning to Germany from China as military prisoners either for crime or for showing cowardice.

Reinforcements of Chinese troops sent to Chichou to occupy the country surrounding Pekin.

Customs receipts at Havana for June were $25,000 less than for the same month last year.

Kitchener securing evidence of the murder of British prisoners at Vlakfontein by Boers.

Surplus furniture and bric-a-brac in the British royal palaces may be disposed of at auction. Inventories being taken at Windsor Castle and Buckingham.

English plan to erect monument to King Alfred on the thousandth anniversary of his death.

Lord Kitchener indorses the charge that British wounded at Vlakfontein were murdered by the Boers.

Santos Dumont made experiments with new balloon at Paris, which was apparently under perfect control and could be steered in any direction.

Little credence given in London to story that continental powers will boycott American goods when commercial treaties expire.

Settlement of remaining problems of the Chinese indemnity likely to be left to Hague tribunal for decision.

Prince Chun left Pekin for Berlin, where he is to apologize for murder of Baron von Ketteler.

Cuban tax collections during first six months of 1901 were $341,000.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

1810—Alberta Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A pretty design for an independent waist which can be trimmed in various ways. It has three narrow plaits each side of the box-plait in front. The one-

piece sleeve is finished with a deep pointed cuff. Silk, woolen or cotton fabrics are equally desirable for this model, and the mode of trimming is varied.

2104—Felix Suit.

Sizes for 4 and 6 years. As the season advances the Russian suit grows more popular. It is used for all the heavy summer cottons, as duck, linen, blue jean, canvas, pique and the more durable ginghams, as well as for lightweight wools and pongee.

In the Felix suit the latest design in Russian suits for boys of four and six is given. The loose blouse is cut sacque shape in the back, straight directly in front, and is laid in knife-plaits across the front shoulders. The material is blue jean, and the stole, collar, belt, cuffs and stitched chemisette are of tan linen, fastened with white pearl buttons. The sleeves are full, as the sleeves of every play suit

for boys should be. Short, rather scant knickerbockers are given with this blouse. They are of blue jean and may be lined or not.

2056—Eldridge Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. A very new and striking waist design is given in the "Eldridge." The back is plain, but over a fitted lining in front

is a novel blouse vest and bolero fronts ending in stole-revers that reach below the waist several inches. A crush girdle is worn.

1772—Belleville Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A strikingly new model on the tailor-made order. It has a center box-plait, with three narrow box-plaits on each side, tacked down about as far as a short yoke. This waist is of military red taffeta; the tacking is done in a tailor

stitch of black twist. The back of the waist has five narrow box-plaits so plaited that they meet at the waist line, giving a pretty, slender effect. The shirt sleeves have scarcely any fullness at the shoulder and are finished with a three-inch cuff.

1687—Anson Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Some of the most attractive of shirt waists are made after the model suggested in the Anson. There is a deep,

round yoke front and back, with the body of the waist full both at the yoke and belt. If made of flannel the yoke and body are of the same material, with yoke embroidered in tiny white silk figures; if of silk, the body is plain and the yoke has a figured design. The regulation shirt waist sleeves with a rounded cuff are used. This design is made over a fitted lining.

2086—Elba Frock.

Sizes for 1, 2 and 4 years. Plainness and

fineness are the two most noticeable features of this year's little girl's frock. The Elba frock for very little girls of one, two and four is a pretty renewing of the Gretchen styles and shows the present fad for plain dresses, daintily embellished by patient home work. The short body is tucked in groups. In each space alternating with the tucks is a line of feather-stitching, not difficult or tiresome to do, and a far more artistic trimming for little folks than lace or embroidery. Full elbow sleeves are finished with ruffle and feather-stitching, and the full plain skirt has a waving line of the stitching.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

ELECTRIC EYE.

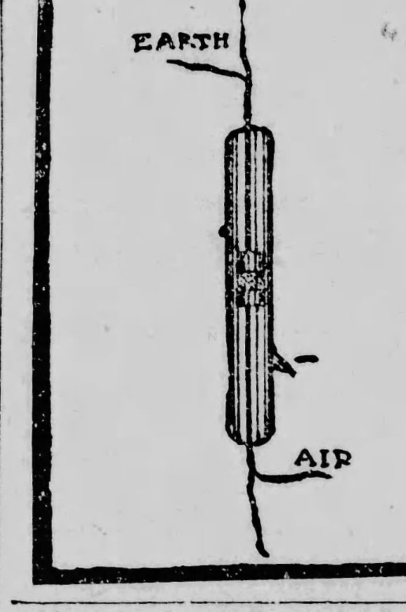
Marconi's Masterpiece of Electrical Invention Described.

The little device shown here in full size is an eye, though it is evidently not an ordinary eye, human or otherwise. It is an electric eye; that is, it reveals the presence of electric waves as an ordinary eye reveals the presence of light waves, says A. Frederick Collins, in the New York Herald.

It is one of the crowning achievements in this age of electricity and is the prime factor which enables Mr. Marconi to telegraph without wires for a distance of 200 miles.

The technical name of the electric eye is the coherer, and its construction is quite simple. It consists of a little piece of glass tubing one inch and a half long, with an inside diameter of one-eighth of an inch. Some silver and nickle filings are placed in the center of the tube and two silver plugs are forced into the tube on either side of the filings.

From the silver plugs conducting wires lead outside, as shown in the drawings. The tube is then exhausted by means of an air pump and sealed. The little pointed projection on the upper part



of the tube shows where the air pump was connected and the sealing was done. The wires leading outside the tube are connected with a regular telegraphic apparatus. A branch wire leads up a mast to a piece of copper hanging in the air the other branch wire leading down into the ground or water and likewise connected with a copper plate.

When a spark is produced by an electric machine or a coil, electric waves are sent through the air and earth and the electric eye, though many miles distant, receives the waves in much the same manner that the human eye receives light waves.

Unlike the human eye, however, the electric eye is as sensitive in the dark as in the light, and again, the electric waves, unlike light, will pass through walls, buildings and hills, and fogs do not stop their passage, as they would light.

It is only ten years since the first coherer was made, and about six years since Mr. Marconi took up the subject of wireless telegraphy. In this short time it is indeed surprising, aye almost past human belief, that a vessel far below the horizon can send out electric waves that are invisible to our eyes, waves that pass through our bodies unfelt, waves that are so intangible that their presence remained undiscovered all these centuries yet are made manifest by the electric eye, in which the minute particles of metals are drawn together, or cohered—as it is termed—in no uncertain manner, whenever an electric wave comes in contact with them.

Such progress in the construction of these sensitive electric eyes in the last six years may lead us to believe that one will be constructed within a very few years that will gather within its focus waves sent from across the ocean, and then we shall have cableless messages.

TWO LITTLE HEROINES.

Logansport, Ind., July 10.—Edna Keener, aged 12, and Emma Turnbaugh, aged 14, gallant little heroines in calico dresses and sunbonnets, on Monday prevented a fast express train from dashing into a ditch, with what must have been the attending heavy loss of life.

The girls are daughters of farmers living near Anoka, four miles east of this city. Monday afternoon they were gathering flowers in the fields along the railroad tracks, when a short distance south of Anoka Junction where the Louisville and Richmond divisions of the road join the Logansport division for this city, they noticed that a trestle over a small creek was on fire, the smoldering embers not giving enough smoke to make a warning to approaching trains.

Immediately realizing the danger and hearing a train coming, which they thought to be the fast Louisville express due at about that hour, they hurried down the track as fast as they could run, waving their sunbonnets.

On they sped, thinking only of the coming train, until at last, just before it rounded a curve in the road, the engineer saw the waving bonnets of the little girls and at once applied the air, bringing the train to a stop almost at the edge of the burned trestle. The train proved to be the fast freight No. 187, in charge of Conductor Hanley.

As soon as the crew realized what the little girls had done and the wreck from which they had saved them they gathered them up in their arms and many a good hearty hug the little ones got for their reward, besides all the loose change the train crew could gather together, making a snug little purse for the girls to carry home with them.

The matter was reported to the division officials here, and the brave heroines will be substantially rewarded for the act by the company.

ORPHEUS C. KERR DEAD.

New York, July 13.—R. H. Newell, who was known as a humorist forty years ago under the name of Orpheus C. Kerr, was found dead in his apartments in Brooklyn yesterday. He had been dead for several days.

CANADIAN JUSTICE SCORES NEW ENGLAND WOMEN FOR SMALL FAMILIES

Ottawa, Ont., July 11.—A remarkably outspoken letter on the objection of New England women to having children is printed here, coming from Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, to a friend. Mills, after describing the character of New England agriculture as similar to that seen in Ontario 60 years ago, and the evidences of large tracts of land formerly cultivated, now lapsing again into forest, proceeds:

"The people dislike farming as much as their women do having children, and were it not for the foreigners who have taken up their residence among them, there would be neither children born nor fields cultivated. If left to themselves, the existence of a descendant of the pilgrim fathers would be as rare as a great auk, and the race is sure to share the fate of the dodo.

"This must be a very serious problem for the United States statesmen. Stop the foreign immigration and the United States would not increase in population and after a time their numbers would begin to diminish. There is obviously something very wrong with a people who under conditions so favorable have such small families.

HON. DAVID MILLS.

"The United States woman doesn't realize her duties to God and her country and so thinks much more of her own pleasures than she does of the responsibilities which the Creator has imposed on her."

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Abandoned Free Silver and Other Bryan Fads.

THE TICKET

For Governor,
JAMES KILBOURNE, Franklin.
Lieutenant-Governor,
ANTHONY HOWELLS, Stark.
Judge of Supreme Court,
JOSEPH HIDY, Fayette.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
HARRY B. YOUNG, Cuyahoga.
Attorney General,
M. B. M'CARTHY, Lucas.
Treasurer of State,
R. PAGE ALSHIRE, Gallia.
Member Board of Public Works,
JAMES B. HOLMAN, Brown.

Columbus, O., July 10.—Col. James Kilbourne to-day received, by acclamation, the unanimous nomination of the Democratic state convention as the party's candidate for governor.

The platform committee wrestled all night and part of the morning, and then

COL. JAMES KILBOURNE.

produced a declaration unsatisfactory to all. Barton Smith wrote the report, and, while the Johnson contingent did not secure the addition of a single-tax plank, they did manage to have incorporated in the report a specific declaration on the taxation of railway property, and in this won a substantial victory. On the other hand, the free silver members of the committee were turned down with but little consideration. The meeting of the committee was a lively one, and some plain language was used by the members in referring to each other. Barton Smith, Judson Harmon and Harlan Cleveland were denounced to their faces as paid agents of corporations, and were plainly told that they were there to earn their money.

When the delegates gathered at the hall they were not permitted to gaze upon the well-known features of William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan's portrait did not adorn the convention hall, over the platform being the pictures of Johnson, Tilden and the elder Thurman and that was all. Bryan was not recognized as being either dead or alive.

Finley, of Hardin, offered a minority report to take the place of the preamble of the majority report. His report reaffirmed the Kansas City platform and expressed confidence in William J. Bryan. Finley tried to speak in favor of his report but the delegates howled him down after he wanted to know if this is a Democratic convention. Finley wanted a roll call but the convention would not waste time on Bryan and the Kansas City platform and by a rousing vote relegated Bryan and free silver to the rubbish heap. It was the last wail of the silverites and thereafter they subsided and the Grover Cleveland Democracy was firmly in the saddle.

It was currently reported that Johnson desired the nomination of Monnet as attorney general and that McLean men wanted Monnett defeated. The defeat of Monnett was so decisive as to be a feature of the convention.

In the alleged stampede "for principles rather than men" the most striking turn of the convention was on Bryan. The most bitter things were said of his leadership in the committee on resolutions in the morning. A few moments after the platform was adopted, one of these six delegates called attention to the fact that the pictures of other Democrats were displayed in the hall and none of Bryan as heretofore. He started to carry a small banner with Bryan's picture on it to the platform. The aisles were ordered cleared, but the picture did not reach its destination. It was trampled under foot and spoiled during the wild demonstrations when Kilbourne was escorted into the hall.

The Nominee.

James Kilbourne, Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, was born in Columbus in 1841, was graduated at Kenyon before the civil war and from Harvard law school after the war. He enlisted as a private and rose to the colonelcy. Mr. Kilbourne is president of the Ohio Centennial commission, the Columbus board of trade, public library, children's home guild and associated charities, director of banks and railways, vice-president of the Army of the Tennessee and a member of other military organizations. He has never held public office and was never a candidate until two years ago, when he was defeated for the gubernatorial nomination by John R. McLean. He is an honorary member of the Columbus trades and labor assembly. For years he was the next door neighbor of the late Senator Allen G. Thurman and was his close counselor.

The Platform.

The platform expresses its hostility to the monopolization of industry with its inherent tendencies to crush out individual enterprise and promote socialism; condemns interference of state with home rule in cities and specifically states that "no franchise extension or renewal therefor ever should be granted by any city or village without first submitting the same to a vote of the people."

It makes the acceptance of free passes or other favors from railroads by public officials adequate grounds for vacating the office; demands sworn reports from officials of public service corporations and power of visitation by state and local auditing officers to obtain true value of privileges held by such corporations; demands that corporations possessing public franchises shall be assessed in same proportion to their salable value as farms and city real estate.

The tariff plank is as follows:

"Tariff reform, never more urgently demanded than now, when the production of the country so far exceeds its power of consumption that foreign markets are a prime condition of its continued prosperity, and when the existence and abuses of trusts have been brought about by the policy of protection of favored industries, the abolition of the so-called protective system and the substitution in its place of the traditional Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue so levied as not to burden one industry for the benefit of another."

The platform denounces monopolies and demands the suppression of all trusts and a return to industrial freedom, and as a means to that end demands that all trust products should be placed on the free list, and asks a more rigid governmental supervision of transportation lines and the abolition of all discrimination in rates; favors restoration of merchant marine by repeal of antiquated navigation laws, but opposes subsidies to favored ship owners, denounces sympathy of national administration with England in its conflict with the Boers; demands a navy commensurate with international importance of the nation, faithful observance and wider application of civil service principles and election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

On the subject of imperialism and expansion the platform contains the following:

"The powers granted the federal government were not meant to be used to conquer or hold in subjection the people of other countries. The Democratic party has never favored and now opposes any extension of the national boundaries not meant to carry to all inhabitants full equal rights with ourselves. If these are unfitted by location, race or character to be formed into self-governing territories and then incorporated into the Union of states in accordance with the historic policy of the republic, they should be permitted to work out their own destiny.

"Only territorial expansion demanded by the national welfare and the national safety is to be at any time favored—the objection which should have prevented certain of our recent accessions being that they imperil the national safety without promoting the national welfare; that they devolve upon us enormous responsibilities we have no call to assume; that they are certain to be an unremunerative drain upon our resources; that they tend to embroil us with European powers; that they weaken our claim to supremacy on the American continent, at the same time that they lessen our ability to make the claim good, and that they furnish a dangerous opportunity and temptation for the disregard of the self-evident truth of universal application that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

FIRE IN ENID.

Enid, Okla., July 15.—Four blocks of business houses on the public square were destroyed in less than three hours by a fire that started after midnight yesterday morning. The water supply was inadequate and it was necessary to blow up buildings with dynamite to check the flames. Owing to the continued drouth everything burned like match wood. A light wind blowing from the southeast saved the eastern part of the town. The total loss is estimated at more than $100,000. The insurance was light. The firemen finally were compelled to blow up several buildings with dynamite and in this manner succeeded in checking the flames. The postoffice and the landoffice were saved only after a hard fight.

Through the Whirlpool.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 15.—About 3,000 persons saw Carlisle D. Graham make his fifth successful voyage through the whirlpool rapids in a barrel yesterday afternoon.

OHIO BRYANITES

Preparing to Revolt From McLean and Kilbourne.

Cleveland, O., July 15.—On July 31 Ohio Democrats who believe in Bryan, the issues which he represents, and that the recent Democratic convention ignored, will assemble in Columbus and make up a state ticket. Ten men met yesterday morning in a down-town office building in this city and decided that a bolt should be made, and that a new party should enter the field of Ohio politics.

The attendance at the conference represented a greater area in the state than was expected by those who called the meeting.

A formal statement of principles was submitted to the conference, and was adopted. This will be printed, and sent throughout the state to those who are known to be faithful to the Nebraskan. A convention was decided upon to be held at the Great Southern Hotel on the last day of July. To this convention may come all those who sign their names to the declaration of principles.

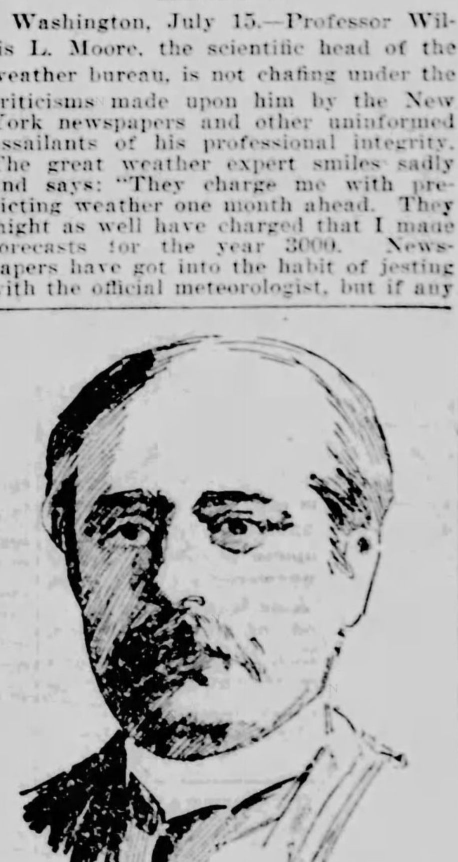
The only man who has openly announced himself as a part of the scheme and one of its chief supporters is Hugo A. Preyer, whose record as a Populist and as a politician has been written in every campaign in which silver was an issue. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Toledo, is suggested as a strong possibility for the nomination for the governorship, but further than that no names have been announced.

The ten men yesterday framed a letter to Bryan telling him of their action, and urgently asking him to come to Ohio and stump the state for the bolters. They say that the Nebraskan will certainly come here, arguing that he cannot avoid the call, as his principles and creed are at stake. They also argue that the outcome of affairs Democratic in Ohio will again force Bryan before the people and will compel him to be a candidate for the Presidency for the third time.

The movement to form the new party is declared by its promoters to be rapidly culminating, and those who are responsible for the scheme say that it needs but the impetus of a few letters to set on fire all the latent love for Bryan which has been accumulating for the past five years and stir into activity all the forces which were engaged in the fight for his ideas in the past two campaigns. Populists, Greenbackers, free silverites, Bryan-Democrats, all the flotsom and jetsam tossed about by the political seas since the "crisis of '73," these are the elements which it is proposed to mold into a combination to defeat Kilbourne, lend aid to Nash if necessary, and to keep alive the free silver idea. And to do this the prejudices, the old loves and hatreds, the pet theories of those who have preferred always to stray from the folds of the old parties are to be carefully nourished and utilized.

MOORE REPLIES.

Washington, July 15.—Professor Willis L. Moore, the scientific head of the weather bureau, is not chafing under the criticisms made upon him by the New York newspapers and other uninformed assailants of his professional integrity. The great weather expert smiles sadly and says: "They charge me with predicting weather one month ahead. They might as well have charged that I made forecasts for the year 3000. Newspapers have got into the habit of jesting with the official meteorologist, but if any



PROFESSOR WILLIS L. MOORE.

editor comes to me I'll guarantee to interest him seriously in the science." In other words Mr. Moore denies flatly the assertions of his critics that he is a quack.

He has been chief of the bureau since 1895, and his record is a wonderful one. His famous record as a forecaster in Chicago will readily be recalled by the people of that city. During his work there he never made one serious error. It was that work which won him his promotion. The great meteorologist was born at Binghamton, N. Y., in 1856. He learned the trade of printer and worked at "the case" until he entered the government service. He was always an amateur of meteorology and he rapidly went to the front.

HAWAIIAN NEWS.

Honolulu, July 3.—(via Vancouver, July 12.)—The perjury charge against Editor Walter G. Smith was dismissed to-day at the instance of the prosecution. Attorney General Dole entered a nolle prosequi in Judge Gear's court, declaring that there was no evidence to warrant the supposition that a jury would convict. Smith was indicted by the recent grand jury on account of the testimony he gave regarding alleged attempts to secure bribes from legislators for their support of a franchise for a railroad in Hawaii.

M. Lennon, an attorney, said to be from San Francisco, was arrested for gross cheating just as he was about to leave here on the steamer Zealandia for the coast yesterday. He is alleged to have passed a number of worthless checks. Lennon is said o have been a well known lawyer and politician in Wisconsin. He is now in Oahu jail having failed to secure bail. A few days ago he was married to a Miss Coates, of Honolulu.

KEEP COOL.

From Proper Hot Weather Food.

People can live in a temperature which feels from ten to twenty degrees cooler than their neighbors enjoy, by regulating the breakfast.

The plan is to avoid meat entirely for breakfast; use a goodly allowance of fruit, either cooked or raw. Then follow with a saucer containing about four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, treated with a little rich cream. Add to this about two slices of entire wheat bread, with a meager amount of butter, and serve one cup of Postum Food Coffee.

If one prefers, the Grape-Nuts can be turned into the cup of Food Coffee, giving a delightful combination. By this selection of food the bodily energy is preserved, while the hot, carbonaceous foods have been left out. The result is a very marked difference in the temperature of the body, and to this comfortable condition is added the certainty of easy and perfect digestion, for the food is readily worked up by the digestive machinery.

Experience and experiment in food and its application to the human body has brought out these facts. They can be made use of and add materially to the comfort of the user.

The New Toledo Blade

Sewing Machine

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

NICHOLAS HEREDIA DEAD.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 13.—Nicholas Heredia, a professor in the University of Havana, died of apoplexy on the New York Central train yesterday. In company with his wife, his brother-in-law, D. S. Zanetti, of New York, and his nephew, Prof. Heredia was enroute to Saratoga.

GOVERNOR ALLEN COMING.

San Juan, P. I., July 13.—Governor Allen and his wife, with their household effects, sailed for New York to-day on the Mayflower.

A large crowd assembled at the wharf to bid the governor farewell. Governor Allen admitted that he had no intention of returning to Porto Rico. It is semi-officially announced that he will enter the diplomatic service.

Attractive Widow worth $25,000 wants honest husband. Address, Erie, 133 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE TO LADIES ... and CANNOT FAIL. Box FREE.

GOMEZ GONE BACK.

New York, July 11.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, accompanied by his son and Alexander Gonzales, has sailed for Havana on the Seguranca. The party was escorted to the pier by a delegation of Cubans, who had with them a large floral piece made in the form and colors of the Cuban flag. In the saloon of the steamship, Gen. Gomez made some parting remarks to his friends. He said that he will never forget the kindness shown him while here, and that he never until now realized how deeply the people of the United States sympathized with the people of Cuba.

THE LAST FREE LAND RESERVATION OPENING

KIOWA-COMANCHE RESERVATIONS.

The Mecca for homeseekers is now the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations, commonly called the Kiowa and Comanche country. Thousands are moving toward that place now. The influx of settlers to the borders of those reservations will be kept up until August 6, when the "opening" will occur.

This "opening" of public land is notable from the fact that the tract is the last of the many Indian reservations, of any size at least, which can and will be purchased from the Indians and allowed to be homesteaded by the pale face.

As long as there was a frontier a person who was inclined to go West and "grow up with the country" could pick out any sort of a farm and get it from the government on almost any terms. But as the population has increased and the emigration toward the West has grown vacant land has become more valuable.

Indian reservations have been sold to white people at ridiculously low prices for many years, but now the Indians are becoming thinned out and their land is just about all gone. Millions of acres of land were settled by the white people in the free land rushes into Oklahoma eleven and eight years ago, when the Cherokee Strip and Old Oklahoma were opened.

Now come the last four reservations that can be spared by the Indians, for they have barely enough left to keep them.

Fifteen thousand farms free is the opportunity that faces the man who journeys toward the Kiowa and Comanche country. No less than fifty thousand have already taken this opportunity, and now they are camped along the borders waiting. The waiters are impatient, they are tired of spending their money for living expenses until August 6, but Uncle Sam takes his own time and he may decide at the last moment that he is not ready for the opening even on that date, which has generally been agreed upon.

The land soon to be opened is finely adapted to raising corn, cotton, wheat and other cereals common to the southwest. Along the mountain ranges the land is finely adapted to grazing, and for the last ten years it has been considered even a better pasture ground than the famous mesquite grass plains of Texas.

Two million dollars is the price paid for this land, one-half cash at the time of the opening and one-half to be retained as a trust fund. The Indians get 5 per cent interest for this trust money. It has been agreed by the government officials who have investigated the land in the reservation that fully 85 per cent is fit for farming. The waste land embraces the Keechi hills and Wichita mountains and amounts to three hundred and fifty thousand acres.

There has been allotted to the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita tribes 400,000 acres, 50,000 acres to be retained in the Fort Sill military reservation and 10,000 for a new national park in the Wichita mountains. All the other land, which is something over 2,000,000 acres, will be allotted to homestead entry in 160 acre plats.

After five years the one who gets a farm in the new country will be required to pay $1.25 per acre for it, but no taxes meanwhile. He will also be required to pay $14 at the beginning for a filing fee at the land office. That is all one spends for a home worth from $3,000 to $5,000. Even the Indians will be allowed to sell their lands, and from them one can purchase good homes cheap for few Indians hold their farms and work them; it is against their nature.

Many streams traverse the reservation, and fine fishing pools are numerous. The hills and mountains, as well as the rivers, are covered by a heavy growth of oak, cotton-wood and cypress trees. Hunting is good the year around, and anything from a squirrel to a deer may be found. It is not uncommon for one hunting party to slaughter a dozen deer in one day. The climate is warm in winter, snow seldom falling. There is never ice on the streams. In summer it grows quite hot, but the nights are cool.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

After All.

We take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
The paths are often rough and steep, and heedless feet may fall;
But yet the days are cheery,
And night brings rest when weary,
And somehow this old planet is a good world, after all.

Though sharp may be our trouble,
The joys are more than double.
The brave surpass the cowards, and the leal are like a wall
To guard their dearest ever,
To fail the feeblest never;
And somehow this old earth remains a bright world, after all.

There's always love that's caring,
And shielding and forbearing,
Dear woman's love to hold us close and keep our hearts in thrall;
There's home to share together
In calm or stormy weather,
And while the hearth-flame burns it is a good world, after all.

The lips of children's voices,
The chance of happy choices,
The bugle sounds of hope and faith, through fogs and mists that call;
The heaven that stretches o'er us,
The better days before us,
They all combine to make this earth a good world, after all.
—Margaret E. Sangster in the Woman's Home Companion.

Look for the Beautiful.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Only to know, only to know
How the daisies bloom and the grasses grow
On the sunny slope of a western height,
Bathed in the springtime's misty light;
Where the golden glow of the sunsets fair
Blend the rose and the gold in the azure air;
Only to know, only to know
How the ivies twine and the grasses grow!
—From Dreamland Sent.

The world is full of beauty.

It is in the springing grass, the blossoming flowers, the shining stars; in the glory of the morning and the evening skies; in tumbling waters and whispering forests; in mountain slopes and sleeping valleys; in children's innocent faces and in the light which shines in those of garnered years who have hearkened to the voice of the inner spirit. There is beauty everywhere for those who have eyes to see.

And in that beauty lies the wonderful mystery of life which meets us constantly—the mystery which makes the poet sing:

Only to know, only to know
How the ivies twine and the grasses grow!

No human being, man of science or philosopher though he may be, has been able to go to the inner heart of things and discover the power that is back of all these processes of Nature. Strong in body, alert in brain, he yet must pause before this problem, which is beyond solution, while the resultant beauty and glory carry a message that grows and grows in force, as his consciousness of their presence deepens.

To be alive to the beautiful is to have taken one step, and a long one, towards the higher life. The most common flower that blooms in our gardens is a wonderful manifestation of the Infinite, looked at with the vision that is not dimmed to carelessness by familiarity. It is this perception of beauty in commonplace things which needs to be quickened in order to lift the life to higher levels. Day by day the most of us walk blinded, utterly unseeing that which is full of eloquent speech, of lofty inspiration. We let carking cares absorb our thoughts, giving perhaps, not a single moment to the cultivation of the finer nature which joy in the beautiful will bring.

To perceive and enjoy beauty should be made an important part of the education. The child is defrauded who is not taught to look for it in his surroundings, no matter what they may be. There are always the sky, the clouds, the sunshine, and in the country, the open fields and the woods where are a thousand entrancing things for those whose eyes have been trained to see.

That only is true education which enlarges all of the faculties, the spiritual, as well as the mental. The mother can lead her children to high purpose and integrity of action by showing them God's presence in everything, and this lesson can be taught, by increasing their love of the beautiful. They are wise indeed who take the children of the poor into beautiful surroundings for a holiday, or give them entrance into a picture gallery where art is at its best in what is there to be seen.

Beauty always appeals to children, no matter how poor and narrow their lives may be. I recall a man in whom this perception of beauty was grown with exercise, so that there was no hour of the day in which his eyes were not gladdened whether he walked or rode in the streets of the city, or over the winding roads of the country. He carried with him always a little magnifying glass, through which he was constantly discovering things new and wonderful. It is years since he passed into the better, freer life, but the memory is as vivid, as if they were but yesterday, of rides in which halting the horse many times within an hour, he would gather from the roadside what, with the aid of the glass, overwhelmed me with its wonderful beauty. Such rides were a delight to children whom he loved and who loved him, and who were thus made to see and enjoy what otherwise might have been a sealed book to them through all their years. And who can tell how many among them may have received an impetus toward a good life through the love thus aroused for God's handiwork in Nature.

All this is not mere sentiment as some may declare. It has its thoroughly practical side. In the current Unity is the following:

A certain business man we know, and few men are busier than he, makes it a practice to eat a small and hurried luncheon at noon—in order that he may hasten back to his desk? No; there would be nothing remarkable in such a habit. This gentleman's object is to secure a half-hour in which to run into a picture gallery or a flower store, or in some other way to get a touch of the beautiful into his crowded day.

The plan is good business, and vastly more, this man will tell you. He dreads becoming a mere machine, fit only for grinding out office work. His argument is that to become a good workman he must cultivate all sides of his nature; and especially must he keep his finer faculties fresh and sensitive. Therefore, he says, even as his face needs bathing daily in fresh water, so his spirit, in danger of becoming grimy from constant association with material and sordid things, needs this daily bath in the realm of the beautiful.

This man is wholly right, as they who have thus turned from the daily grind will know. To many the thought of pausing in business hours, for even the briefest moment, to satisfy the eye with the beautiful, seems the sheerest waste of time, and yet it is really an uplift that will make succeeding hours of toil or business-thought fly faster and be more successful in results. Try it and see.

Only to know, only to know
How the daisies bloom and the grasses grow.

Only to know the secrets of nature—whence come its beauty and glory! Even though we may not learn this; even though we must be content to watch the wonders of the world without understanding how they are wrought, yet the quickening of our power to note them everywhere, to vision the beauty that lies close at our hand in the commonest things, will deepen our consciousness of the Infinite Presence whose name is Love, and make easier to bear the burdens of life that often press heavily.

Let us open our eyes then that we may not walk unseeing.

Indian Basketry.

The gradual dying out of the North American Indian has also caused the diminution of the Indian art of basket-making, until to-day some tribes, once noted for their fine work, know little or nothing of the industry. Among the Tulares, for instance, it is said that but two individuals retain their skill and the

RAMONA AND HER STAR BASKET.
Copyright by George W. James.

younger members are taking no interest in learning. In a short time a Tulare basket will be impossible to obtain, except from collections or from private owners.

It is in consequence of such dying out that a volume recently issued, entitled Indian Basketry, by George Wharton James, in which is gathered a great fund of information about the subject, is especially interesting and valuable. He tells the reader that basket making was one of the earliest industries of these primitive people, that through the product of this art their higher development may be traced; and that it was a preparatory training for pottery, weaving and other occupations.

Indian basketry is almost entirely the work of Indian women, and its careful

HAIDA, WOMAN OF MASSET, WEAVING A BASKET.
—From Popular Science Monthly.

study will show their thought, their appreciation of color, the object in view in making, their power of imitating nature, and many other things more or less closely connected with their home life, and the feelings by which they were governed.

It may be said, writes Mr. James, that to civilization is due the extinction of basket making as an art, for when a few cents will furnish the Indian woman with all the domestic utensils she needs, why should she spend days and weeks, even months, in weaving these articles. It is true they are still made, but no longer as household treasures expressing her highest ideals of beauty, but only to supply the market, and for certain prices.

Years ago, too, baskets figured largely in religious ceremonies. The Navahoes used them in their sacred rites, especially in burials and in marriage. A description of their customs in this respect is very interesting. Curiously enough, it is stated, the Navaho sacred basket is also used by the Apaches, although the latter are themselves expert basket-makers.

Perhaps the finest and most delicate weaving of the North American Indians is done by the Aleuts of Attu Island, the most westerly point of Alaska. Their homes or "barabos" are "built of sod and in these dreary places, which the long winter makes inconceivably dark and desolate, they work at their interesting basketry, singing or crooning to themselves to help the weary days pass along." Among other Alaska Indians the Thlinkets and Haidas are the most skilful in plaiting. California has long been known as the home of particularly expert basket weavers. Possibly the finest ever made with but two or three exceptions, were the work of the Guaialas and Pomas. The author gives the names of many other tribes scattered over the western coast who have been noted for their work in a lesser degree.

An interesting chapter is devoted to colors employed in Indian musketry. The earliest make were without decoration, even those of the finest weave, but later the Indian women began to introduce colors, and the skill they acquired in this report is, in many cases, remarkable. They attached meanings to certain hues and selected them according to the use to be made of the baskets. Almost all Indians consider red to be sacred for it symbolizes blood, the life of man, and means success. Some tribes hold yellow, white and blue to be the colors of the celestial world. Others still, as the Zunis, make these colors with red, mark the cardinal points, each possessing some distant significance.

In one of the closing chapters the author tells of some interesting specimens where individual meanings had been woven into the work. In one was a criss-cross design, which he discovered meant the Milky Way, the weaver thinking it the path of light she would walk after death, when her spirit, with these above, "could look down upon the white people in the sorrows she hoped would come upon them for their wicked treatment of her people." There is also a pretty story of Ramona and her Star Basket, in which is great pathos. The heroine of H. H.'s vivid story is still living and Mr. James met her often, and learned from her the history of the shooting of her husband. The star basket was the interpretation of her thought that among the stars she would some day find Juan again.

Mr. James gives some valuable suggestions to collectors of which there are now a growing number. He also urges the preservation of the fast disappearing art, by having arrangements made in every school under the control of the government for the gathering into them of the old majellas and paying them to teach the young girls all the various branches of the industry.

This interesting volume is published by Henry Malkan, William street, New York.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

An applicant from Michigan writes that she "has got dark hair and blue eyes," is "four feet and two and a half inches" and "would be glad to be in our band." For several reasons Miss Prudence advises her to wait awhile. In the meantime she might, with great advantage to herself, study her spelling book and grammar, and learn that the M. G. R. girls will not respond to a "Hello" greeting, nor greatly appreciate one whose conversation is so filled with "slang phrases" as is this letter. The "One from Michigan" is quite young, and can, if she will, overcome these faults; then if she wishes to apply for admittance to the M. G. R. there is no doubt but she will be welcome.

In the same mail with the above application came a letter from a youth who makes his home in Missouri. His letter was so full of swagger, and so very bombastic in its tone, that the Chaperone feels certain that a "brass band" will be a more congenial one for him to "jine," than "the merry-go-around band" he mentions. He writes: "I have made quite a reputation as a dialect writer, and think I could amuse the marygorounders with my letters. I would not want pay for eny I should send though they are worth as much as eny that J. W. Riley ever write. I am not maried, but the girls will not let me remane single mutch longer i fear. There is one or two of miss prudences girls that I would be willing to write to if they suitedme on further acquaintance I might be willin to marry them"

This letter is given as a sample of the mistaken ideas that prevail among a certain class of people as to the objects of the M. G. R. Once for all, Miss Prudence will explain that it is not a matrimonial bureau, nor a place where one can air their bad spelling or their bad manners. The members are young men and women who meet here each week for a pleasant interchange of thought, and who endeavor to unite with this pleasure, self-improvement in the way of writing, spelling, grammatical and pleasing expression of their thoughts, and by attention in their daily lives to the mottoes of the society—to rise to a higher and better plane of living.

Membership in this goodly company is an honor, implying, as it does, study and an earnest desire for improvement—therefore "no triflers need apply."

It often happens that from a lack of opportunity for obtaining an education, the letters sent will fail in many respects, but years of experience enable the Chaperone to know at once whether the mistakes are from this reason or from carelessness, and she is always ready to excuse and correct when it is proper to do so. None who are in earnest and will do the best they can, profiting each week by the letters that are published, need fear the "waste basket" will receive their letters. That useful article is reserved for such as send letters written with a lead pencil, or with ink thrown all over the page; those who write on both sides of their paper; those who forget to sign their name and address; those who think they are honoring the M. G. R. by their willingness to enter it and those who write when they have absolutely nothing to say.

"Make Haste," Texas:—Dear M. G. Rs: As you are aware by this time, that on the twelfth of June, of this year, a certain member of the M. G. R., "Zack Stubbs" by name—one whom to know was to admire—added about one hundred and thirty pounds of "Grace" to his innocent, happy home. I wish to express to you all my wish that his life "from this day out" may be peaceful and filled with joy. I may say that I am striving to insure the sympathy of all these young married men in case I should need them in the not far distant future. Such a thing may happen.

"Missie," Ohio, writes to say that she regrets that circumstances will prevent her from entertaining us at the picnic assigned to her care on the 15th of August, and suggests that some other Ohioan be selected to take her place in describing the points of historical interest along the banks of the Maumee river. As "Missie" thinks it will be possible for her to entertain us later in the year, we shall have to accept her excuse and Miss Prudence now asks for a volunteer to act as hostess at the appointed time.

The very small attendance to-day was caused, in all probability, by the Fourth of July dissipation in which we all indulged. By next Thursday it is to be hoped that we shall be recovered from our fatigue and the accidents that usually occur on the day we celebrate with noise and explosives.

Grandmother's Maxim.

I never could tell what my grandmother meant,
Though she has the wisest of brains.
"I have noticed," she said, "in the course of my life,
That lazy folks take the most pains."

I hated to mend that short rip in the skirt
Of my dress, where the pocket hole strains;
And grandmother saw it, and laughed as she said,
"Yes, lazy folks take the most pains."

And that same little rip, when I went out to ride,
Was caught in my bicycle chain.
Oh! then I remembered what grandmother said,
"That lazy folks take the most pains."

For instead of an inch I must sew up a yard,
And it's just as her maxim explains.
I shall always believe what my grandmother said,
"That lazy folks take the most pains."

Betty's Postage Stamps.

Betty was sitting by the window of the queer little gabled room that had been her very own ever since three years ago, when she came to live with grandma and grandpa Sheldon. Close to the window grew a great elm that reached its long arms over the room and threw a pattern of variegated sun and shade over the bare floor. Betty called this her brussels carpet.

It was a lovely place to sit and dream; this odd little room of hers with its old fashioned furniture. In one corner stood a huge mahogany bureau that held her clothing. The bureau had belonged to Betty's great-great-grandmother, who brought it from England. The mirror above it was cracked and spotted, yet Betty liked to fancy it remembered all the people who ever looked into it and that it could tell her stories about them. Opposite the bureau was Betty's little bed, with its gray patchwork quilt, pierced by her own nimble little fingers. In one corner stood a seaman's chest that Betty dusted with reverent hands for it belonged to the sailor uncle whom she had never seen and held his clothing.

As she sat with her chin resting on her hand dreaming of the splendid things she meant to do when she grew up, she heard the murmur of voices in the room below her and grandpa's voice saying:

PROFESSOR HUMPHREY WAS WRITING.

"I'm afraid we'll have to lose the farm after all, Ruth. There's two hundred dollars due next month and Collins says he'll foreclose if I don't."

"It's a pity after all these years, but we will just have to make the best of it," and there was a smothered sob that told how hard it was for grandma to think of leaving her old home.

To lose the farm where they had lived for so many years! Betty jumped up from her seat in terror. The dear old people who had been so kind to her. What could she do to help? For she must do something.

Her eyes fell on a queer little sandalwood box that stood on her bureau. She opened it eagerly. It held her chiefest treasure, the stamps cut from the letters of the sailor uncle who had died so many years ago. She remembered the day when grandma had read the letters and given her the stamps because she liked the bright colors. There were many of them, for the seaman had written often to his mother. Betty turned them over with a fresh interest while a splendid plan began to take shape.

The professor who came each summer from an eastern college to spend his vacation in the village, was a firm friend of Betty's. Once she had found him bending over a stamp album. With quick curiosity she had asked to be told about them and smilingly he had taken her on his knee and explained how each stamp had its separate history. Then Betty told him that she had some unlike his. The professor had offered to buy them or exchange for others but Betty shook her curls and answered that they were her uncle's and she did not wish to part with them. Other thoughts had soon driven it out of her mind.

But now she shook the box gleefully. "I'll go and see him to-morrow," she thought. "Oh I wonder if only—" and Betty fell to wondering if it could be possible that her stamps would be worth enough to cancel the debt.

It was a very excited little girl who danced about the kitchen the next morning. She wriggled and twisted while grandma brushed her curls; she spilt milk on her apron and dropped the stove lids until grandma declared she was bewitched and wondered what had become of her careful little housekeeper. The tasks were done at last, the chickens fed and the peas shelled for dinner and she was free. Then she caught up her pink sun bonnet and holding the precious box under her arm fairly ran down the road to the village.

Professor Humphrey was writing a very learned dissertation on the habits of the tadpole and he had a boxfull of the little wrigglers on the table before him, when Betty with her curls flying and her sunbonnet dangling, came up the steps.

"Why, bless me, it's Betty," he said, rising, and knocking over the tadpoles who promptly wriggled away.

"How are you, child? I hope you have not a fever?" looking anxiously at her flushed face.

"I've been running," she answered, "and see, Professor Humphrey, I have brought you all my stamps. I want to sell 'em now. Do you really want to buy them?" she said as she thrust the box into his hands.

He spread the stamps out on the table and pored eagerly over them. "Um, Vancouver, Ceylon," he muttered. Then suddenly he pounced upon a little green one and held it close to his eye.

"Child," he said seriously, "do you know what these stamps are worth?"

"Not very much, I'm afraid," she answered. "Only I hoped they might sell for something, 'cause grandpa's got to lose the farm if he don't have the two hundred dollars for Mr. Collins, and I wanted to help."

"Betty," the professor said slowly, "you have some very rare stamps, some that I have never seen in private collections. This Dominica," touching the green one, "alone is worth two hundred and fifty dollars and I shall be glad to undertake the sale for you."

Betty could hardly believe her ears. She caught the professor's hand in hers and danced up and down.

"I'm so glad," she said, "so glad. Will you go home with me and tell grandpa, so he need not worry any more? Will you, please?"

Professor Humbrey laid his hand gently on her curls. "Of course I will, child, but stop dancing. You make me dizzy; and see, I have lost my tadpoles."

Then the professor found his hat and came and made Betty walk demurely beside him with never a skip until they reached the farm house. Grandma was putting on the peas for dinner when the two came into the kitchen. And then between them, for Professor Humphrey was almost as excited as Betty, they told the story of how the sale of Betty's little box of stamps would not only cancel the debt but leave something for education.

Grandma cried because she had scolded Betty that morning and cried because she was so glad that they were not going to leave the farm. So it was a very happy little girl who went to sleep under the patch-work quilt that night.—Pearl Howard Campbell in the Home Magazine.

Some Things Well to Know

"A Country Woman" asks if "it is true that lobsters are cooked before they are killed?" She has heard that this was so, but cannot think anything so cruel would be done. The killing and the cooking are a simultaneous process only the first is sooner over with. Lobsters are not considered fit for food if killed before they are placed in the hot water. If the water is warm, they die of suffocation, which is considered an easier death than from the intense heat of boiling water. In either case they do not suffer more than an instant.

If you buy a boiled lobster, Mrs. Rorer advises you to see that the tail is still and elastic, so that when you bend it out it springs back immediately, otherwise you may know the lobster was dead before it was boiled. It requires half an hour to boil a medium-sized one.

If your husband and his guests will smoke in the house, don't scold about the odor imparted to your curtains and draperies. Place a large bowl of water in the room over night—first removing all ashes and cigar ends—and the water will, before morning, absorb all of the smoke-odor.

For a severe attack of earache, place your feet in a tub of water as hot as can be borne. At the same time apply a hop-bag wrung out of hot water to your ear and in a very few minutes you will experience a most delightful relief. In case of a painful gathering in the ear, fill a cup with boiling water in which has been placed a few drops of turpentine; place a tin funnel over the cup, insert the small end into the other ear and throw a shawl over your head to prevent the fumes from escaping. The inhalation will soon cause the pain to cease, and frequently there will follow a discharge of pus which will complete the cure.

Is your tongue coated and your stomach altogether out of order? Then fast for twenty-four hours, or longer, if necessary, until your tongue begins to grow clean and your stomach ceases to "trouble" you. The fact is, you have "troubled" your stomach until it can stand it no longer and thus imperatively demands a rest. Drink all of the hot water you wish as that will assist in the cure.

For an acute pain in the head, or any other part of the body, try a poultice made from grated horse-radish. Another equally good remedy for severe pain is an application of grated raw potato.

Before painting a floor made of unmatched boards, fill the cracks with this preparation which will make the floor smooth and much easier to paint. Boil together a little flour in some water; into this stir newspapers torn into small bits until you have a thick pulp. Press this into the cracks, smoothing it evenly and in a few hours it will be as hard and smooth as the boards themselves.

This can also be used to advantage in filling broken places in plastered walls before they are papered.

In the summer time you will find it much easier to keep the painted floors of kitchen and piazzas clean if you will provide bags of colored canton flannel to slip on over the broom when you sweep. If such floors are washed once or twice a week, these cloth-sweepings will serve to keep them clean the remainder of the time.

To wash your organdie dress, first shake all the dust from it, then place it in a tub filled with warm water in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved. Let it soak in this for twenty minutes, then pour over it some suds made of pure castile, or ivory soap.

Squeeze the gown in this several times, gently rubbing the places most soiled, wring out and place in another tub, cover with boiling water and allow it to cool. Rinse in tepid water containing a little starch and dry quickly in the shade.

In making fruit pies, if the bottom crust is brushed with the white of an egg before putting in the filling, it will not absorb the juices and become soggy.

The Cozy Corner:

Mrs. J. G. B., Idaho:

What do you think of a young lady who will borrow jewelry from a young man—that is, ask him to let her see a pin or ring, and then wear it as if he had presented it to her? The girls in this town are very much given to such actions, and I know of one instance that broke an engagement. A girl obtained, in this way, possession of a ring the young man's fiance had given him, and wore it so the young lady could see it. She was naturally indignant that her gift should have been so lightly prized, and the result was a breaking of the engagement and two very unhappy people.

In another instance, a young lady took a scarfpin from a gentleman's necktie, wore it a day or two and lost it. It chanced to be the last gift from his mother before her death, and he prized it very highly and regretted its loss, but what could he do? The girl pretended that she had taken it in fun, and intended to return it.

I hope this will be published, with the comments of the editor and friends of the Cozy Corner, for the benefit of the two girls I mention and others like them, so that they may have their eyes opened to the error of their ways.

In the first place, no lady, old or young, would be guilty of such rudeness, but if a girl should take such liberties, the man would be justified in insisting upon the return of his property, even if he were obliged to resort to the same means he would in any other form of robbery. Pleading that such things are done "in fun" does not mitigate the offense in the least.

The following verses, writen for The Blade by S. M. Ledford, depict very vividly the old-fashioned idea of the future state of the sinner. Happily, a more optimistic view now prevails, and we seldom hear of, or believe in, a divine justice that will condemn any soul to "heated chains" or place it in a dismal pit where it "wails and cries, but never dies:"

THE DYING SINNER.

Huge waves of darkness and of dread
Lash round the dying sinner's bed.
Tormenting flames in fiery flight
Around him coil in deathly might.

Then frightful thoughts play through his mind.
And heated chains around him bind.
Through ceaseless time he wails and cries
In dismal pits, but never dies.

His crimes in awful heaps arise,
To mountains high, to his surprise;
They crowd his soul with fiercer fright,
As on he leaps in deeper night.

Oh! dark and howling scenes of woe,
That court him on to hell below.
The thunders roar, the lightnings flash,
And burning flames around him lash.

The crowding hosts, they weep and cry,
Oh! lost. Oh! lost. In here we lie,
While ceaseless ages roll around
In horrid flames, we're ever bound.

Alice S.—When you come from your summer cottage for a day's shopping in the city, a plainly-made foulard, or a gown of some of the new cotton fabrics will be much more suitable to wear than the elaborate toilet you describe, even though a luncheon at a hotel is a part of your program. To be over-dressed at such times is quite as out of place as to be carelessly gowned. Either extreme should be avoided.

"Nettie" would like to know "what is damask linen, in dress goods, and will it make a good, common dress for summer?"

This is a linen woven so it resembles table damask, except in color, it being dark ecru or gray. Like table damask, it is made more beautiful by careful laundering the pattern, becoming more distinct and glossy. As it costs as much per yard as a good silk, it cannot be classed with the very economical goods for common wear.

A "Nervous Sufferer" asks for a cure for insomnia.

There are many recommended, but as no two cases are caused or cured by the same thing, it is difficult to be certain of any of them. Lettuce, celery and onions are all acknowledged nerve tonics, the first named having a very quieting effect upon the nerves and sometimes inducing sleep when all else has failed. These are simple and easily obtained remedies, and much safer to experiment with than patent medicines.

If "Inquirer" will dissolve an ounce of sugar of lead in a pail of water and soak her blue lawn dress in the solution for two hours, the color will be permanently set. The dress should be then dried before it is washed and ironed. Wheat bran boiled, and the water used in washing any delicate muslin or lawn, in place of soap, will prevent fading, remove the dirt, and, unless the garment needs to be very stiff, will make starching unnecessary. If soap is used, it should be of a good quality and made into a soap-jelly. Buff or gray linen can be washed without spotting or fading, if a teaspoonful of black pepper is added to the first water.

Cold water should be used for these goods and for any delicate colors, as heat will destroy them. If your buff linen has faded badly, why not wash it several times, drying it in the bright sunshine, and so bleach it until it becomes white?

BRILLIANTS.

Discrimination in what is to surround our children is worth volumes of teaching in later life.

The eye of the child is the mouth through which the brain-food enters. It is for you to determine what pictures may pass its absorbing vision.

The father should be punished for the wrong-doings of a falsely-instructed child.

Here and now are the best time and place we shall ever have for finding heaven.

A smile is the cure for wrinkles,
It converts them into dimples.

To remember the Sabbath day does not mean we are to forget the other six.

This is a beautiful world to those who see through beautiful eyes.

SUMMER COOKING.

"If only we had not to eat the work would not be so hard." That is true, but as long as eating is an absolutely necessary part of our living all we can do is to use every means possible to make the preparation of our meals easy. In these days of gas, oil and gasolene stoves the problem of reducing the heat of the kitchen is solved. These can be so easily lighted and present so little surface to retain and radiate the heat when we are done with them that the discomfort of cooking is confined to the time actually employed in the work, with no after-dinner hot kitchen in which we must be miserable during the remainder of the dy if our work chances to lie there.

Next to be considered is the food that will supply the needs of the system without producing too much internal heat. Meat in quantities, or served at every meal, is not only useless, but absolutely harmful. Steamed puddings, pies and deserts of all kinds that require much time in their preparation should be utterly banished from the summer cooking and their places filled with fresh fruit, or, when that cannot be procured, stewed or canned goods are preferable to pastry.

As a substitute for meat, eggs are most in favor. They may be cooked in a great variety of ways so as not to cause one to tire of them. Some recipes, other than the usual boiled, baked and fried, are given to-day.

Luncheon Eggs.

Butter the inside of small cups and place in each a spoonful of cream sauce, sprinkle over it a little grated cheese, drop upon this an egg, more sauce and cheese, then a top layer of browned bread crumbs. Dot with bits of butter and bake until the egg is done. Serve at once with more of the cream sauce.

A Nest of Eggs.

In a deep, earthen pie-plate put a tablespoonful of butter. Place over a moderate fire so that the butter will melt without burning, add a teaspoonful of chopped onion, a tablespoonful of finely chopped green pepper, and a little salt. Mix well and break on to this as many eggs as required, allowing one for each person. When cooked on one side, turn them carefully so as not to break the yolks and serve as soon as possible in the dish in which they were cooked.

Egg Chop.

Boil five eggs till hard, remove the shells, rub the yolks through a sieve and chop (not very fine) the whites. Into a cupful of boiling milk stir one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour, rubbed together till smooth, and one beaten egg. Season with salt and pepper and stir until it is thick and smooth. When the mixture is cool add the prepared eggs, and when solid enough to handle mold into the form of chops, using either the hands or a tin mold. Roll these in egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat until brown. Serve on a platter garnished with parsley and green peas, with a cream sauce to be passed with them.

Banner Puzzler FOR JULY

W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Bethel, Connecticut, July 5th, 1810. At the age of 13, he was employed in a country store, and about five years later went into the lottery business somewhat extensively. When only 19, he married clandestinely, and moved to Danbury where he edited a paper, and was imprisoned 60 days for libel. In 1834 he removed to New York, where he bought the reputed nurse of General Washington (said to be 160 years old) for $1,000 and exhibited her to considerable profit. After many ups and downs, he purchased the American Museum in New York, and began exhibiting freaks of all sorts, including a "Japanese mermaid" made of a fish and a monkey; a white negress, a woolly horse and finally the noted dwarf Gen. Tom Thumb. As a showman he was a complete success, and made more than one moderate fortune, one of which he lost in an unfortunate clock manufactory. His autobiography was widely read, and his lectures on Temperance and Money-Making drew large audiences. He died Auril 7, 1891.

BELLE BURR.

2.—HOUR-GLASS.

X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X X
X X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X

1.—A loud outcry.
2.—One spoken of in modern biography.
3.—A plant having aromatic seeds.
4.—Sustenance.
5.—Over again.
6.—The. (French
7.—A bone. (Latin)
8.—A covering for the foot.
9.—An Egyptian goddess.
10.—Somewhat solitary.
11.—Smoothly conducted.
12.—Grief.

Primals and finals give the name of the "greatest aggregation" to be seen "on the road."

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Required for a suit of clothes, 10¾ sq. yards, and bought cloth 1¾ yards wide, which on sponging, will shrink 1-20 each way. What length of cloth is needed to make the suit?

ELFA.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in head, but not in face;
My second's in spice, but not in mace;
My third is in ship, but not in crew;
My fourth is thee, but not in you;
My fifth is in howl, but not in cry;
My sixth is in arm, but not in thigh;
My seventh's in twenty, but not in ten;
My whole outlasts the mem'ry of men.

TENNIE SEE.

5.—QUERY.

Who was the father of all musicians?

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"He who has no mind to trade with the devil, should be so wise as to keep from his workshop."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of July 4.

1.—"Mad Anthony" Wayne.
2.—The first verse of the Star Spangled Banner, the numerals indicate the number of letters in each word.
3.—Francis (Drake) (Sir Walter) Scott Key.
4.—Words forming zig-zag: Theosophy, stationer, home-ruler, statistic, bark-canoe, frightful, sweet-flag; zig-zag, The American Flag.
5.—The word Yankee was originally a corruption of the word English as pronounced by the Indians (Yenghies, Yanghies, Yankees). It was first applied about 1775 as a term of reproach, by the British soldiers to the New Englanders, who afterward adopted it. Since the Civil war, the name is usually applied to all northerners by the people of the south.
6.—Timothy Dwight wrote:
"Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise!
The queen of the world, and the child of the skies."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from Illi Nois, Tennie See, W. P. E., Marley Cranford, D. Mallory, S. M. Ledford, C. Everett and L. C. Stover.

W. P. E., says: "Elfa pay up" You owe him 29¾ bushels yet. I am afraid Terence is getting a trifle giddy, perhaps infatuated; with his 'sweet girl graduate.'"

Tennie See, you are very welcome. The alphabet sentence did not seem to meet with much favor, so was abandoned.

C. Everett, are you the man from Winfield, Kan., who failed to give your address before, I wonder?

S. M. Ledford, answers must be sent with queries or other puzzles to ensure their use in the column. Please write again.

Marley Cranford, your solutions are always good, and are carefully filed for future use.

Next week there will be given in the column a full set of puzzles by a long-absent-but-never-forgotten-member, named "Metta."

MANCHURIA.

Russia Gets Practical Possession of Entire Province.

London, July 10.—A dispatch from Pekin says: It is reported that the Russians are rapidly completing the Manchurian railway and that they will employ 50,000 troops for the defense of the line. Li Hung Chang proposes to withdraw all the Chinese troops from Manchuria with the object of avoiding all chances of collision with the Russians. If this is done Russian troops will be needed to preserve order in the province, as only Chinese policemen will be employed there, according to the definition now given to the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Manchuria.

It is stated that the Chinese soldiers have combined with bandits to plunder the people and resist the Russians. It appears that no control is exercised over the Chinese soldiery there.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

London, July 15.—Dr. Morrisson, wiring to the Times from Seoul, Korea, July 10, says:

"The Japanese are well maintaining their position in Korea, acting cautiously, yet watching with unceasing vigilance every movement of Russia, especially along the Korean frontier. They are increasing in number constantly throughout the peninsula, and one-nineteenth of the shipping of the country is now Japanase. now Japanese. acts with studied conciliation, ostentatiously communicating to the Japanese legation the movements of the Russian troops in Manchuria, especially if these affect the Korean frontier."

CELLS FOR LOOTERS.

Tien Tsin, July 13.—James W. Ragsdale, American consul here, has sentenced three American looters, caught in the Chinese quarter of this city, to four years' imprisonment in the American jail at Shanghai.

Mr. Ragsdale has turned over two Europeans caught looting to the consuls of Great Britain and Denmark, respectively.

APOLOGIZE FOR CHINA.

Pekin, July 13.—The departure yesterday from Pekin of Prince Chun, younger brother of Emperor Kwang-Hsu, who has been selected formally to apologize at Berlin for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, was a spectacular event.

AFTER YOUNG MEN.

Shanghai, July 12.—In a decree made public here the dowager empress of China orders the Chinese ministers not abroad to report to her the names of young Chinamen in foreign countries who have shown special abilities in the various professions, with a view of bringing them back to China, at government expense, where they will be eligible for office.

Russian Army.

London, July 15.—Emperor Nicholas, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, has issued an order that 308,500 men shall be recruited for the Russian army and navy during the present year.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LIEUT. BROWN'S TRIAL.

Manila, July 11.—The trial of Lieutenant Brown, of the Second infantry, charged with murdering near Binangonan, Infanta province, a native who was suspected of responsibility in the death of a soldier, began to-day. The soldier referred to was drowned while a detachment of the Second infantry was swimming a river under fire. The lieutenant at the time of the occurrence questioned the native and the latter bolted, whereupon Brown shot him dead.

Capt. Francis P. Fremont, also of the Second infantry, is being tried for striking a soldier. The court has requested that Captain Wright now in Washington be ordered here to testify.

As an outgrowth of the ill-feeling existing in some quarters it developed recently that H. Phelps Whitmarsh, the governor of Benguet (who has been ordered here to have certain charges against him investigated), had a physical encounter with Secretary Otto Scherer, of that province, who disapproves of the governor's administration. The United States commissioners believe Scherer is true to the interests of the natives.

COL. SANTOS SURRENDERS.

Manila, July 13.—Col. Santos, with forty men and thirty rifles, has surrendered at Ligao, in Albay province.

The insurrection in North Camarines province is practically ended.

LIEUT. RAMSEY DEAD.

Manila, July 15.—Lieut. Ramsey, of the 21st infantry, who was wounded in the engagement near Lipa, province of Batanzas, early last month, is dead.

Cebu and Samar.

Manila, July 12.—Cebu, capital of the island of that name, is still frequently fired upon by the insurgents.

General Hughes, in command of the Visayas islands, reports progress in the task of penetrating the island of Samar and scattering the insurgents.

MEXICAN STUDENTS.

Mexico, July 15.—Students have issued a fiery manifesto against the Roman Catholic church. They say a congress, composed of educated young men of the country, will soon assemble to take action in church matters. The government will be asked to confiscate all property found to be held by the clergy or their agents, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the national debt.

The students call on all Mexicans to arise and smite the church, and declare they will raise the standard of revolt against the church above the sepulchre of Juarez and will continue the anti-clerical movement initiated in the most enlightened nations of the globe.

There are fears of a renewal of the anti-clerical disturbances on July 18, which is the anniversary of President Juarez's death. It is announced to-day that every workingman's society will be in the procession. Some portions of the manifesto are so violent that the newspapers have refused to print them.

ERUPTION OF KLCET.

Tacoma, Wash., July 15.—Oriental advices give details of a terrible destruction of human life which occurred in northern Java last month by a sudden and terrific outburst of the volcano Kloet. For fifty miles around all the coffee plantations and other estates were destroyed by showers of ashes and stones together with great streams of lava and hot mud. Seven hundred natives and a number of Europeans perished.

Many protests are being made because the Russian authorities at Port Arthur are opening all letters to and from the American and European residents there. Nothing is permitted to be sent out that contains any allusion to Russian military affairs or criticism of Russian methods.

Luminous golf balls successfully used in night game at New Haven.

END IN SIGHT.

Sir Gordon Sprigg Discusses the Future of South Africa.

Cape Town, July 16.—Sir John Gordon Spriggs in the course of his address before the vigilance committee, expressed the opinion that the aspect of affairs was more hopeful to-day than at any time since the outbreak of hostilities. Communications were passing between General Lord Kitchener and the Cape government regarding the best course to be taken with the view of bringing the war to a speedy close. Mr. Sprigg was satisfied that such an arrangement would be reached between Gen. Kitchener and the Cape government, and that a very considerable improvement might be looked forward to in a short time. He believed that the Cape parliament would meet before the end of October, and was confident that the government would have sufficient majority to carry any necessary measures. He said that a customs conference, including all the states and colonies of South Africa, would probably be called toward the close of the year.

Mr. Sprigg said he was entirely satisfied that as long as Lord Salisbury remained in power there would be no shadow of anything in the nature of going back. He deprecated the suspension of responsible government, as it might possibly cause changes in the position of the British political parties.

The Cape government entirely sympathized with the announced policy of the imperial government. The Cape cabinet had been rendering all possible support to the imperial government, and intended to continue its support, with full assurance that the imperial authorities would not vary their policy, which he understood was to wipe out the last vestige of republicanism in South Africa.

England, Mr. Sprigg added, had consulted the Cape cabinet in regard to South Africa's future. The cabinet strongly held the opinion, which was shared by the imperial government, that first there must be a period of military rule, followed by a crown colony government for the new colonies. The Cape government recommended a large scheme of immigration. Federation

BOERS ARE AGGRESSIVE.

London, July 13.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, from Pretoria, says the Boers attacked a constabulary post at Houtkop, July 11, capturing a seven-pound gun. The British loss was three men killed and seven wounded.

KITCHENER'S ADVICE.

London, July 15.—Lord Kitchener has advised the government, so the Daily News understands, that it is possible to withdraw a large number of infantry regiments from South Africa, amounting virtually to the greater part of the unmounted army. At the same time he requests that he be supplied with more mounted men. The government is considering this, according to the Daily News, and will probably be guided by Lord Kitchener's advice.

"It is also contemplated," says the same journal, "if the infantry is largely withdrawn, to concentrate British troops along the National railway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg and between Johannesburg and Pretoria, thus carrying gold and provisions for the troops by a shorter route than the Capetown route. A portion of the line from Capetown to Pretoria may be abandoned."

Prisoners Taken.

Graaf-Reinet, Cape Colony, July 15.—Col. Schobell's column surprised and captured Scheeper's laagar at Camdeboo, July 14, taking 51 prisoners and capturing a quantity of ammunition and stores. Scheeper, with the bulk of his commando, escaped. There were no British casualties. Most of the prisoners are rebels.

Captured a Woman.

London, July 15.—Lord Kitchener in a dispatch to the war office confirms the report of the capture of the wife of the acting President, Schalk-Burger, and says the prisoner has been brought into Pretoria.

TROUBLE IN QUELPARTE.

Berlin, July 12.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Seoul, Corea, dated June 6, saying that bloody conflicts, extending over a period of ten days, have occurred on the Island of Quelparte, between the Roman Catholic missionaries and their pupils and the populace of the island. Fifteen of the natives and about three hundred of the mission pupils are reported to have been killed during the encounters.

The governor of Quelparte, according to the dispatch, says the trouble was the fault of the pupils and arose from their support of the tax collectors in levying illegal taxes upon the natives.

Upon hearing that two French missionaries had been killed in the island a French warship proceeded to Quelparte; upon finding the missionaries in question alive the warship returned.

The Corean government has commissioned Huan Kian and an American court official to investigate the matter and is sending a corps of Corean infantrymen with them to Quelparte.

Quelparte is in the Yellow Sea, 60 miles south of Corea, to which country it is subordinate. It is a penal settlement.

TRADE COMBINATION.

London, July 10.—"Contrary to the opinion expressed in Vienna," says a Berlin dispatch to the Daily Express, "it is held that there is no possibility of a general trade combination against the United States, Germany's trade relations with the United States being too extensive to permit her to assume an attitude of hostility."

According to a dispatch to the Associated Press, July 8, the Vienna Post of that date said the projected European commercial combination against the United States had constituted a subject of practical negotiations between Russia, Austria and Germany.

The Post further said that the rumored visit of Count Von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, to St. Petersburg, would be made in connection with this combination.

ALMOST HOPELESS.

London, July 13.—It now seems that there is small probability of an agreement being reached between France and Great Britain over the New Foundland question. The negotiations have not been broken off but they have progressed so little that Downing street is inclined to regard them as almost hopeless.

Sailed Tuesday.

Tromsoe, Norway, July 13.—The Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition will sail Tuesday, July 16. Mr. Baldwin, accompanied by Mr. Otis and W. S. Champ, who have charge of the equipment, will go on board the chartered supply ship Frithjof to Vardoe, where he will purchase arctic necessaries. From that point he will proceed to a small town near Archangel to get his horses and dogs.

$2,500,000 Fire.

Sydney, N. S. W., July 10.—Horderus department stores, consisting of eight-story buildings, fronting on three streets, were practically destroyed by fire to-day. The damage is estimated at over £500,000. The insurance amounts to £394,000, mostly in local companies.

STRONG MUST STAY

His Resignation Rejected. Lady May Sails for China.

San Francisco, Cal., July 15.—Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong, who expected to sail for Manila on the transport Grant, has had his transportation revoked, and though he has telegraphed his resignation from the regular army this has not been accepted by Secretary Root, who has requested him to send his resignation in the usual way by mail, giving specific reasons for his desire to quit the service which he showed so much eagerness to join.

CAPT. P. B. STRONG.

Strong gave as a reason for his resignation the necessity of looking after the estate left by his father, but this is regarded here as a subterfuge. Military men who have followed the case carefuly say his resignation by wire came after he had vainly tried to get the government to give him transportation on the steamer Nippon Maru, which carried Lady Francis Hope to Hong Kong. They say he telegraphed his resignation through fear that he would be court-martialed for his open and notorious relations with a woman who is said to be May Yohe, the actress.

JAPANESE COMMEMORATE COMMODORE PERRY

Yokohama, July 16.—The ceremony of unveiling at Kurihama the monument to commemorate the landing there of Commodore Perry, July 14, 1853, was performed Sunday by Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the United States visiting squadron.

Viscount Katsura, the Japanese premier, delivered the memorial address and other Japanese officials of high rank were present. Three American and five Japanese warships saluted. Speeches were made by Americans and Japanese, all dwelling upon the close relations between the two powers.

It was the forty-eighth anniversary of the first landing of Americans in Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry.

Of the 191 officers who were in that Perry fleet there are only nine living to-day. They are Admiral John N. Upham, then a past midshipman; Commodore Somerville Nicholson and Rear Admiral George B. Balch; then lieutenants; Retired Chief Engineer Edward Fertness, then a second assistant engineer; William S. Sperdon, now in the custom service, then a purser; Lieutenant Commander George F. Morrison, Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton and Leslie A. Beardslee, now in Japan, then midshipman, and Commodore Edward D. Robie, then a third assistant engineer. Of course these nine are all on the retired list now.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 155.—All day Saturday, throughout Saturday night and during yesterday, trains came rolling in from the east, unloading hundreds of Epworth Leaguers on their way to the annual convention at San Francisco. Up to noon it was estimated that 20,000 visitors had arrived. The majority of them remained over until to-day, although many of them resumed their journey last night. The visitors spent yesterday attending divine services, visiting various points of interest in and around the city and attending the two organ recitals given in honor of the leaguers at the Mormon Tabernacle.

The various churches were yesterday filled to overflowing at both morning and evening services, the pulpits being occupied by visiting clergymen. The main event on yesterday's program was the great young people's mass meeting at the Salt Lake theatre, at 6:30 p. m. The building was crowded almost to suffocation, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The principal speakers at this meeting were Dr. C. M. Boswell, of Philadelphia; General Secretary A. C. Crews, of the Canadian Epworth League; Geo. E. Dougherty, state secretary of the Kansas League, and Mr. MacLichter, of Pittsburg, Pa.

ROBBED LEAGUERS.

Glenwood Springs, Col., July 15.—The thoroughly organized gang of pickpockets at Colorado Springs is responsible for a party of about twenty Epworth Leaguers becoming stranded here. Men and women alike have been robbed, not only of every cent they had with them, but of railroad tickets as well, and unless the railroads will issue tickets back home on their proof of having purchased and paid for rides to San Francisco and back, they will be compelled to ask aid from the county authorities.

In at least a dozen cases the thieves secured their victims' trunks on stolen baggage checks.

Among those robbed are J. H. Wilson, wife and daughter and Mrs. H. R. Harrington, of Dover, Del. Dr. Wilson's wallet containing tickets for the party, drafts on San Francisco banks and baggage checks were stolen in the crush at the depot in Colorado Springs.

Major S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, authorized the Glenwood Springs agent to furnish passes to Ogden to stranded passengers, who desired to continue their journey west.

IS STILL GIVING.

New York, July 10.—The Herald says: Andrew Carnegie still has £56,000,000 to give away in public benefactions. Mr. Carnegie himself is authority for this statement, which he made recently at Skibo Castle, to a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce commission, who is now in the city, but wishes his name kept secret. According to Mr. Carnegie, he is still undecided in what manner to dispose of his wealth for the public good. He wishes the public to obtain the best results from his future benefactions and for that reason has not yet formulated any philanthropic statements.

Mr. Carnegie admitted that free libraries and other educational institutions would undoubtedly obtain a portion of the millions in question, in order that the plans he had previously adopted should be fully developed. His hearers judged from what he said that he is considering the advisability of directing his wealth toward endowing and supporting are galleries, scientific museums and similar institutions.

HOMESTEADERS.

Registration Going Ahead Briskly at El Reno Land Office.

El Reno, O. T., July 16.—All records were broken here yesterday by the registration clerks, when 10,967 people were given papers entitling them to numbers in the great drawing which will begin July 29.

This makes a total registration of 31,015 at El Reno. At Lawton there were 7,800 persons registered in the four days ending Saturday evening.

Yesterday there were more than 10,000 people in El Reno and to-day's crowds will likely double this. Everything is quiet, and there is no suffering, notwithstanding the heat is terrible during the day.

El Reno, Okla., July 11.—Following out the proclamation of President McKinley, opening up to settlement by the whites the 13,000 farms in the Kiowa-Comanche country, the first registration of home-seekers was made here and at Lawton at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Hundreds were lined before the various registration booths. The registrations will continue until all have been given an opportunity to write their names. The drawing by lottery will begin on July 29, and until then none of the fifty thousand applicants will know whether or not he has been lucky enough to receive a homestead.

Although there are perhaps 20,000 people in town, practically no disorder prevailed. As a rule, the homeseekers are well provided with money and provisions.

Hundreds of people slept in the streets to maintain their places in lines which began forming at the six registration booths at El Reno. Many had waited on the border of the new country for two years or more. The crowd before each booth elected a captain and each man and woman in line was given a number, which was pinned conspicuously on his or her clothing.

Trouble was prevented by the early announcement that the line organization would be respected by the government officials, and from this time forth there was no sign of trouble. Applicants were admitted to the booths four at a time and the filing proceeded rapidly.

During the day the heat became intense, but no serious suffering was reported. The numerous women in line were treated gallantly by the men, who shaded them from the sun with umbrellas and furnished drinks from the lemonade venders who plied their ranks.

The second place of registration named was at Lawton, 25 miles overland, where there were similar scenes to those at El Reno.

The cattlemen in the Indian country will not suffer by reason of the opening, as has been reported. Their grass leases have been held to October 1, and the government will eject them. Ample pasture lands have been provided for them in the southern part of Kiowa county, on the Texas line.

Viewed from Washington.

Washington, July 12.—Secretary Hitchcock to-day received a telegram from Assistant Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, in charge of the opening of the Oklahoma lands, saying the registration plan is working successfully. Secretary Hitchcock estimates that 100,000 people will be here by July 26, the last registration day. There are lands for only about 13,000 people.

Commission of Indian Affairs Jones yesterday telegraphed to Col. Randlett, the agent in charge of the Kiowa and Wichita reservations, to confer with the cattlemen immediately as to the advisability of their taking to the Osage lands the immature cattle, which cannot be shipped to market by the date of the opening. There are 175,000 acres of unoccupied pasture land in the Osage country, in Northern Oklahoma, said to be better than the Kiowa pasture land, where, it is said, there is not sufficient room to met all the pasturage demands.

Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer yesterday pointed out that, despite reports to the contrary, there is no reasonable probability of speculation in connection with soldiers' entries for the lands. He said that the only advantage the soldier has is the privilege of making his affidavits anywhere and mailing them, all other claimants being required to be on the spot.

"An agent," he said, "cannot act for more than one soldier. The soldier has to make out his own affidavit, swearing that he purposes actual settlement and cultivation, not for the benefit of any other person; that his attorney has not interest, present or prospective; and that he has entered into no arrangement with any one for sale or relinquishment of the claim. Each attorney also has to swear to his belief in the truth of the affidavit, and the matter is so safeguarded that it is not likely speculation can occur."

TRIAL RACES.

Newport, R. I., July 12.—The 90-foot sloop yacht Constitution, Columbia and Independence engaged to-day in a race over a triangular course, to complete the series of contests under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing association.

Batemans Point, July 12.—2:10 p. m.—Columbia wins, crossing line at 2:09:37.

The Independence broke her top mast off short at 11:21 a. m. opposite Batemans Point.

Batemans Point, July 12.—2:12 p. m.—The Constitution crossed the line at 2:10:58. At that time the Independence was just ten minutes behind the other boats. The Columbia beat the Constitution at the finish by 1 minute 21 seconds, estimated from shore.

Rothesay, Firth of Clyde, July 12.—The two Shamrocks started on a trial race at 11:15 a. m. to-day. Off Bogany Point the yachts were under jib-headed topsails and a good thirteen knot breeze was blowing. The Shamrock II. then had the lead by six lengths. She was served with the better wind as the boats reached down the channel, but outside the wind steadied and Shamrock II. began to overhaul the older boat.

Off Cumbrae the yachts luffed up and started on a long thresh to windward, across Kilbraman Sound. The Shamrock I. still lead by about two lengths, and was well to windward. Under jib headers and jib topsails the boats sailed fast. The cup challenger pointed better and came up rapidly on the former challenger's weather quarter. There was not enough sea to trouble the boats, but the breez sufficed to list them well over and test all their spars and gear.

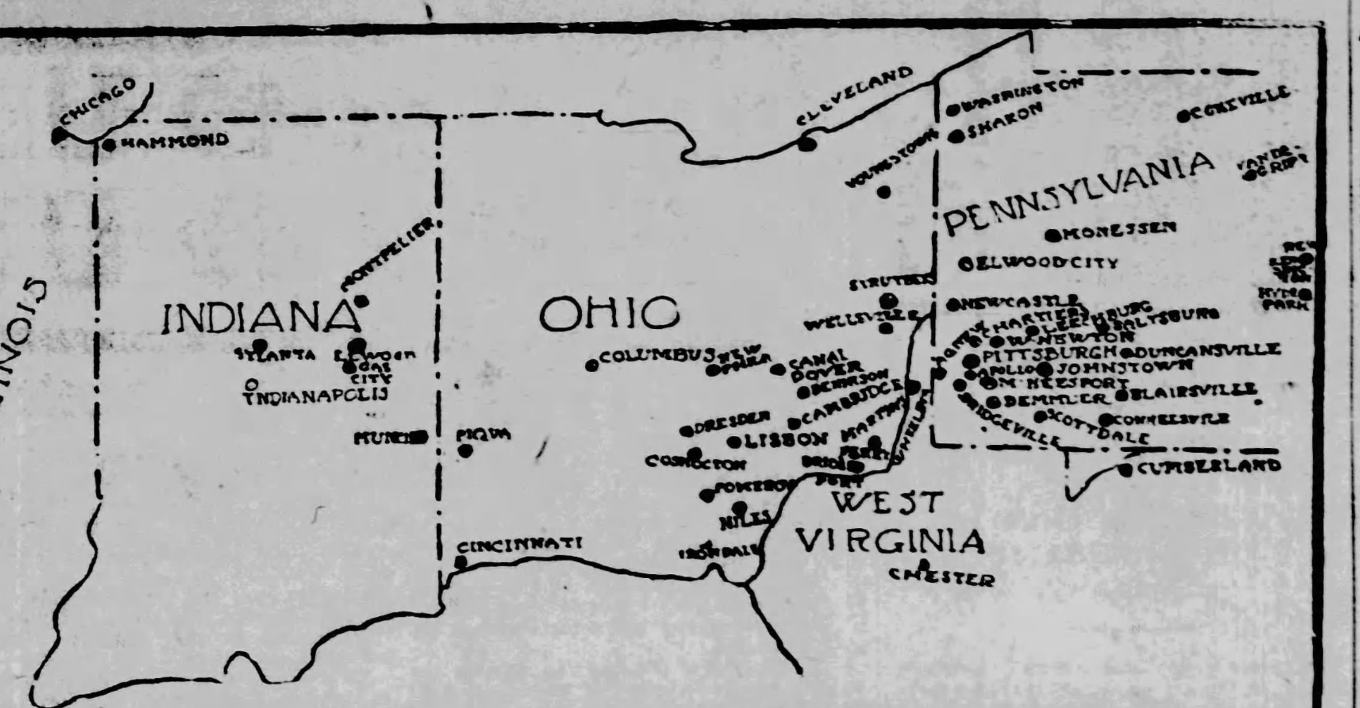
Rothesay, Firth of Clyde, July 15.—In a trial race to-day between the Lipton yachts, the Shamrock II, America's cup challenger, and the Shamrock I, challenger for the cup in 1899, the former won over a 36-mile course by 1 minute and 40 seconds.

TEXAS OIL.

Philadelphia, July 10.—The Independent Oil Producers, in Texas, headed by James M. Guffy, have contracted with the Neafie and Levy Ship & Engine Building company, of this city, for the construction of two steel bulk oil steamships to carry their product from Sabine Pass to any port. The vessels are to be of 800,000 gallons capacity each. It is likely the new vessels will be put in the coasting trade as soon as completed and other vessels of larger carrying capacity secured to supply the demands of the European markets.

The steamship M. S. Doller, which is approaching completion at Camden, N. J., was recently sold to the same syndicate.

Buffalo Exposition managers ask trunk lines to make still greater reductions in rates.



TERRITORY COVERED BY THE BIG STRIKE.

STEEL PLANTS WHICH WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE STRIKE

In the following compilation are the steel plants which will be affected by the strike order. Nearly all of the mills are now idle.

American Sheet Steel Company.

Aetna Standard Iron and Steel company, Bridgeport, O.
Cambridge Iron and Steel company, Cambridge, O.
Canton Rolling Mill company, Canton, O.
Chartiers Iron and Steel company, Carnegie, Pa.
Coshocton Rolling Mill company, Coshocton, O.
Dennison Rolling Mill company, Dennison, O.
Dresden Iron and Sheet Steel company, Dresden, O.
Kirkpatrick & Co., Leechburg, Pa.
Hyde Park Iron and Steel company, Hyde Park, Pa.
Midland Steel company, Muncie, Ind.
New Philadelphia Iron and Steel company, New Philadelphia, O.
Pittsburg Sheet Manufacturing company, Shousetown, Pa.
Piqua Rolling Mill company, (Cincinnati Corrugating company), Piqua, O.
Republic Iron and Steel company.
W. Dewees Wood company, McKeesport, Pa.
Wellsville Plate company, Wellsville, O.
Sharon Iron company, Sharon, Pa.

MILLS NOT AFFECTED.

Apollo Iron and Steel company, Vandegrift, Pa.
Chester Rolling Mill company, East Liverpool, O.
Corning Steel company, Corning, Ind.
Falcon Iron and Nail company, Niles, O.
P. H. Laufman & Co., Paulton, Pa.
Old Meadow Rolling Mill company, Scottdale, Pa.
Reeves Iron company, Canal Dover, O.
Saltsburg Rolling Mill company, Saltsburg, Pa.
Scottdale Iron and Steel company, Scottdale, Pa.
Struthers Iron and Steel company, Struthers, O.
West Pennsylvania Sheet Steel company, Leechburg, Pa.

American Steel Hoop Company.

MILLS AFFECTED.

J. Painter & Sons, Pittsburg.
Lindsay & McCutcheon, Pittsburg.
Union Iron and Steel company, Youngstown, O., which embraces the upper and the lower mills at Youngstown and mills at Warren and Girard, O.
Monessen Steel company, Monessen, Pa.
F. H. Kimberley & Co., Sharon and Greenville, Pa.
Portage Iron company, Duncansville, Pa.
Aetna-Standard works at Bridgeport and Mingo Junction.

MILLS NOT AFFECTED.

Isabella Furnace company, Pittsburg.
William Clark's Sons company, Pittsburg.
Pomeroy Iron and Steel company, Pomeroy, O.

American Tinplate Company.

MILLS IMMEDIATELY AFFECTED.

American Tinplate company, Elwood, Ind.
American Tinplate company, Montpelier, Ind.
Beaver Tinplate company, Lisbon, O.
Crescent Sheet and Tinplate company, Cleveland, O.
Falcon Tinplate and Sheet company, Niles, O.
Humbert Tinplate company, Connellsville, Pa.
Irondale Sheet and Iron company, Richmond, Ind.
Labelle Iron Works, Wheeling, W. Va.
Monongahela Tinplate company, Pittsburg, Pa.
National Tinplate company, Anderson, Ind.
Newcastle Steel and Tinplate company, Newcastle, Pa.
Pennsylvania Tinplate company, New Kensington, Pa.
Pittsburg Tinplate company, New Kensington, Pa.
Shenango Valley Steel company, Newcastle, Pa.
Star Tinplate company, Pittsburg, Pa.
United States Iron and Tinplate Manufacturing company, Demmler, Pa.
Wallace Banfield & Co., Irondale, O.
Washington Steel and Tinplate Mills, Washington, Pa.
Atlanta Steel and Tinplate company, Atlanta, Ind.
Blairsville Rolling Mill and Tinplate company, Blairsville, Pa.
Cincinnati Rolling Mill and Tinplate company, Cincinnati, O.
Cumberland Steel and Tinplate company, Cumberland, Md.
Ellwood Tinplate company, Ellwood, Ind.
Great Western Tinplate company, Joliet, Ill.
Hamilton & Co., West Newton, Pa.
Johnstown Tinplate company, Johnstown, Pa.
Laughlin Nail company, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Marshall Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
The Morewood company, Gas City, Ind.
Morton Tinplate company, Cambridge, O.
Neshannock Sheet and Tinplate company, Newcastle, Pa.
Ohio River Sheet and Tinplate company, Agnew, O.
Reeves Iron company, Canal Dover, O.
Aetna-Standard Iron and Steel company, Bridgeport, O.

NOT AFFECTED.

National Tinplate company, Monossen, Ind.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

It May Involve Nearly 300,000 Steel Workers.

Pittsburg, July 15.—Seventy-five thousand men are directly affected by the great strike of union labor against the United States Steel Corporation.

The entire membership of the Amalgamated Association is understood to be about 60,000, but many outsiders sympathize with them and will co-operate, enforcing the closing of the mills and the shutting out of still other workmen.

If this does not bring the United States Steel Corporation to terms, the strike will be extended before long to the mills of a number of others of its subordinate companies. The Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company and the National Tube Company will all have their union workmen ordered out.

Practically the only company controlled by the United States corporation which will not be "struck" will be the Carnegie Steel Company, in the mills of which the Amalgamated Association is not organized.

Even in its early stages the strike will be the greatest ever directed against a single giant corporation in the history of the world. It will involve as many men as the United States sent, all told, to protect its sovereignty in the Philippine Islands.

The sheet steel and steel hoop men have been on strike since June 30, but as most of the mills have been closed for repairs the effect has not been noticeable. Now the tinplate men will also go out, and the others will refuse to take up work, as the mills are ready to open.

The division of union and non-union men in the three concerns most directly affected by the strike at present is as follows:

	Union.	Non-union.
American Sheet Steel company	17,000	11,000
American Steel Hoop company	10,000	14,000
American Tin Plate company	22,000	1,000
Total	49,000	26,000

Other United Steel Corporation concerns that will be drawn directly or indirectly into the strike are:

	Union.	Non-union.
Federal Steel company	10,000	8,000
National Steel company	12,000	8,000
National Tube company	5,000	20,000
Carnegie company	......	60,000
American Bridge company	2,000	8,000
American Steel and Wire company	5,000	15,000
Total	34,000	109,000
Grand total number of men in United States Steel Corporation plants	218,000	

Every Tin Plant Closed.

Pittsburg, July 15.—At the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association today it was said that the situation was satisfactory. President Shaffer took personal charge of the strike campaign to-day. The executive committee of the Amalgamated Association has placed the fight entirely in his hands, and he has been directed to plan his campaign as he thinks best.

Secretary John Williams said this morning: "Every tin plant in the country is closed down."

Another official said: "We have closed two of their mills that they considered as non-union plants, they are the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant of the American Steel Hoop Company and the Star Tin Plate mill of the American Tin Plate Company. The Scottsdale and Meadow mills are still running, and President Shaffer said:

"We could call them out, but they are working under agreement and we don't want to break their contract."

Nothing has been heard from the Saltsburg mill.

When asked if he had anything to say, President Shaffer said:

"No, things are just as I expected. In the rush we overlooked one place and an important place, too, and this morning I got a telegram asking what's the matter with us. It is a tin mill," said he, "but he refused to say where it was located. In reference to the report that the manufacturers had made a proposal for another conference, Mr. Shaffer said that no intimation had been received by him that they had any idea of asking for a second meeting in the near future. That was a matter entirely with them.

Dispatches received up to 10 o'clock at the amalgamated headquarters report the following mills closed: The Star Tin Plate works, Monongaheia Tin Plate, Demmler Tin Plate, the Kensington mills, the Connellsville mills, the Cannonsburg mills and the DeWees Wood Sheet plant at McKeesport.

At the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant in Allegheny, 250 men were idle. Of the twenty-two furnaces, only two are reported in operation, being worked by a few puddlers. A number of strikers were standing around the plant this morning, but there were no indications of any disturbance. The steel branch of the Labor Association in the American Sheet Steel fight will owe its success to its ability to bring out the men employed at the great works in Vandergrift, Pa. This plant is the largest of its kind in the world, as already some of the men are members of the Amalgamated Association. It is said before the day is over, a portion at least of these mills will be idle. At 11 a. m., no report had been received from the men employed there, but Vice President David Rees, of the First district, is at work, and, although he refuses to talk, it is known that he is making strenuous efforts to bring the Vandergrift men out.

The strikers have been counseled to observe the strictest order, and they have also been asked by President Shaffer to keep away from the different works.

New York, July 16.—President Chas. M. Schwab, of the United States Steel corporation, and the other officials of the company now here declined to-day to publicly discuss the strike situation. Mr. Schwab has been in conference with J. Pierpont Morgan and others, but no hint of their attitude or conclusions has been given to the public. It has been reported that there would be a general conference on the subject here and also that there was a movement afoot for a settlement of the strike, but confirmation or denial of these could not be obtained from sources of authority.

Strike Situation Quiet.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 16.—There were no new developments in the great steel strike in this district during the early hours of the second day. All the plants closed yesterday were shut down tight, and matters about the Painter mill, Lindsay and McCutcheon, Clark's Solar Iron Works, the Monongahela and Star tin plate plants were quiet. It was stated that Painter's mill was in partial operation, but the only men at work were a few Hungarians who were cleaning up about the yards. Replying to the rumor that the management had brought a strike breaker from Alabama, Assistant General Manager Harper said:

"We can break our own strikes."

Superintendent Albrecht, encountered a few moments later, said the plant would be running in full within a few days.

Speculation as to the probable settlement of the strike is active in all circles and among business men and manufacturers generally the consensus of opinion is that the combine officials and amalgamated officials will get together before long and adjust the differences. Some of the manufacturers were emphatic in stating that it would be arranged within 48 hours, yet they could give no positive information of any movement on foot to start negotiations.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 16.—Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe of the Amalgamated Association, returned from Monessen, Pa., this morning, where he went to organize a lodge in the steel hoop mill of that place. He reported that a lodge was formed with about 15 members out of the 250 men employed in the mill, and that he had succeeded in closing the plant.

PRESIDENT T. J. SHAFFER, Of the Amalgamated Association, Leader of the Steel Workers.

Vice President David Rees reported to headquarters that he had organized the men in the William Clark's Sons' mill, taking in the lodge 100 men out of the 500 employed, and as a result the plant was closed to-day. This mill was the only hoop plant in the city that worked yesterday, and has been non-union since 1889.

President Shaffer stated that there was one mill working at Duncansville, Pa., and that the Scottdale and Old Meadow plants were still at work, but nothing was heard from Saltsburg.

Manufacturer Silent.

J. R. Phillips, district manager of the American Tin Plate Company, was asked to-day whether the company would attempt to start up the closed mills with non-union men. He said he did not know. Mr. Phillips was then asked whether any course of action had been decided upon at a meeting yesterday of the local managers of the three companies involved in the strike. That was a question, he replied that he could not discuss.

Toledo Offers Aid.

The following telegram was received by President Shaffer at an early hour this morning:

"Toledo, O., July 15.

"President Shaffer, Steel Workers' Union, Pittsburg:

"Cigarmakers' Union, No. 48, is with you. Advise us if any financial aid.

(Signed) "WALTER J. DUHAIME,
"President."

Long Siege Ahead.

Pittsburg, July 16.—United States lodge of the Amalgamated association will meet this afternoon in Allegheny and receive into its lodge 65 members of other lodges who have been working in the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant of the Steel Hoop Company. The intention is to combine all workmen in the plant in the one lodge operating in that district. There were no disturbances at the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant to-day. Two furnaces are running but the strikers are not bothering about them. They are keeping away from the mill and no police are required to guard the place.

Everything was very quiet about the Monongahela plant of the American Tin Plate Company on the South Side. A few laborers and finishers are working and will be for several days until the unfinished product is ready for the market. That the men believe the strike will continue for some time was made evident this morning, when many of them left the city. A majority of the skilled workmen of this plant live in Eastern Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio and West Virginia, and groups of men could be seen at the different depots leaving for their homes. About the mills the best of order prevailed. A rumor was current in the Lawrenceville district to-day that the workers in Carnegie's upper union mills and the Black Diamond steel plant would join the strikers this evening, but the report could not be confirmed.

LORILLARD'S WILL.

New York, July 15.—Pierre Lorillard's life romance is revealed in his strange will. Rancocas stock farm, the pride of the old man and the hope of his family, is bequeathed to Mrs. Lillian Allien.

The family declares emphatically that she shall not have Rancocas.

Mrs. Allen is a beautiful woman. She is tall, with a charming figure. She has long wavy brown hair and great brown eyes. She was born in Orange, N. J., about thirty-three years ago. As a girl she had many admirers.

In the summer of 1891 one of these introduced her to Mr. Lorillard.

Mr. Lorillard fell in love with her beauty, vivacity and grace. Soon after that she went on a long cruise with him. From that time Mr. Lorillard was rarely separated from her. She was ruler of the yacht, and sat at the head of the table when Mr. Lorillard entertained. Protests by his family had no avail. Mrs. Allien was his companion until his death.

Major Scriven exonerated by inquiry board from blame for accidentally shooting Lieutenant Hnnay while hunting in the Philippines. The latter's father injured in train wreck.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

A Good Complexion

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom, although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.

It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly, unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it, furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble, and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary; take these tablets and eat all the good, wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man and woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and costs but 50 cents per package.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion.

"UNCROWNED KING."

London, July 12.—"The American farmer is the uncrowned king of Europe," said John Bookwalter, of Ohio, who sails for the United States to-day after a 2,000-mile bicycle tour through the rural lands of Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Great Britain.

Senator Foster's old political antagonist, who operates more than 300 farms in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas, is so strongly persuaded of the urgency of European dependence on America for food and forage this year that he has cabled to his agents in New York and Chicago to treat with contempt the present bulge in the prices of cereals and hold off for the advance that he thinks European demands are certain to force.

"The prevailing agricultural conditions in Europe, with the minor exceptions of Italy and Spain," said Mr. Bookwalter, "are startling evidence in support of the theory that the world's consumptive power is rapidly overtaking its productive ability. Sustenance for both man and beast is involved in the shortages existing equally in wheat, corn, oats and hay.

"The German situation is absolutely disastrous. Statisticians say that they have to go back decades to find a parallel. England is almost as bad.

"None of the countries affected possesses as much as a bushel of reserve stock. Taken in conjunction with this fact their expectation of harvesting crops far below the average yield, and the prospect in store is at least disquieting.

"Europe is prepared to buy every surplus bushel of the American agricultural product and to pay the American farmer about anything he has a mind to ask.

"The god of harvests has certainly chosen the first year of the new century to impress on the effete monarchies of the old world their vital dependance on the flourishing soil across the sea."

AMERICAN PROFITS.

London, July 13.—The Statist, in the course of an article examining the financial position of the United States, says.

The figures of our own trade with America conclusively show the enormous profits which the United States are making in foreign trade. For the first six months of the present year our imports from the United States have been nearly £69,000,000, as against a little over £59,000,000 in 1900, while our exports to the United States were worth only £7,000,000, as against £8,800,000. This means that for the year to June 30 we have bought £148,000,000 in produce from the United States, while they have bought of us £18,000,000. The trade balance in favor of the United States as respects England was £130,000,000, as against £119,000,000 for the calendar year of 1900.

The Statist will conclude another article with the statement:

"It appears certain that we shall have to supply considerable gold to the United States, and that the value of money in London will advance."

FRANCE'S FETE.

Paris, July 15.—Telegrams from all parts of France show that the national fete day, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, was celebrated everywhere throughout the country with much enthusiasm and without disorder, yesterday. There were reviews at all military and naval stations, followed by illuminations, fireworks and balls in the evening.

The Parisians participated with their customary zest. Wreaths were placed on the Strassbourg monument in the Palace de la Concorde, by various deputations, although the police removed those of the Socialists, which were inscribed "To the Fatherland's Victims." The police also dispersed a delegation of the League of Patriots, who were cheering for Paul Deroulede as they placed wreaths in his name upon the pedestal. A pro-Boer demonstration by students was stopped by the police. President Loubet, while driving to the Longchamp race course to witness the grand annual review, was cheered all along the route. In the presidential tribune with him were the members of the cabinet and the ambassadors. General Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, sat just behind M. Loubet, and in his black frock coat was the most conspicuous figure among the many brilliant uniforms on the stand.

Chili's President Dead.

Buenos Ayres, July 13.—Senor Federio Erraguriz, president of Chili, who had been in feeble health for more than a year, is dead.

The late Senor Errazuris was elected president of Chili, June 25, 1896, for a term of five years, which began September 18, 1896.

Mrs. Mary Hanna sailed for Europe with her three children to be taken out of reach of Senator Hanna's son.

United States Consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, filed petition in bankruptcy.

TURKEY PAYS.

United States Has Received the Indemnity at Last.

Washington, July 10.—The state department has received the amount of the American indemnity claim against Turkey, $95,000, through the American legation at Constantinople.

The money was paid by the Turkish government to Mr. Leishman, our minister at Constantinople; was by him placed in the Ottoman Imperial bank and drafts remitted for the amount. These drafts have just reached Washington. As is always the case, the claims in the aggregate considerably exceed the amount of the indemnity paid, but our government has expressed itself satisfied with the payments. It assumes full responsibility for the distribution, the Turkish government paying down a lump sum of $95,000 and leaving it to the state department to distribute this among the claimants at its discretion and after its own fashion. It is stated that as soon as the department officials can prepare their list, they will communicate directly with the claimants.

OUR URBAN POPULATION.

Washington, July 12.—Compared with the returns of 1880, the census report shows a gain in the urban population of the country of more than a third in percentage, and of considerably more than double in actual numbers. There were in 1880, 580 places of more than 4,000 persons each, with an aggregate population of 12,936,110, or 25.8 per cent of the then population.

About one-half of the urban population of 1900 was contained in cities of over 100,000 people. There were 38 of those cities, with a combined population of 14,208,347. There are now 1,158 places of over 4,000 people in the country, as against 899 in 1890.

The population of the District of Columbia is regarded as urban. In the other states and territories the percentage of people living in cities and towns, as compared with the entire population of the places, ranges from 91.6 in Rhode Island, to 2.5, in Indian Territory, the entire list being as follows:

Rhode Island, 91.6; Massachusetts, 86.9; New York, 71.2; New Jersey, 67.5; Connecticut, 65.5; Pennsylvania, 51.1; Illinois, 51.0; California, 48.9; Maryland, 48.2; New Hampshire, 64.7; Ohio, 44.8; Delaware, 41.4; Colorado, 41.2; Michigan, 37.2; Washington, 36.4; Maine, 36.2; Missouri, 34.9; Wisconsin, 34.5; Minnesota, 31.0; Indiana, 30.6; Utah, 29.4; Montana, 28.9; Wyoming, 28.8; Oregon, 27.6; Hawaii, 25.5; Louisiana, 25.1; Vermont, 21.0; Nebraska, 20.8; Iowa, 20.5; Kentucky, 19.7; Kansas, 19.2; Florida, 16.5; Virginia, 16.5; Texas, 14.9; Tennessee, 14.1; Georgia, 13.9; South Carolina, 11.7; West Virginia, 11.6; Arizona, 10.6; Nevada, 10.6; Alabama, 10.0; North Carolina, 8.0; South Dakota, 7.2; Arkansas, 6.9; Idaho, 6.2; New Mexico, 6.1; North Dakota, 5.4; Mississippi, 5.3; Oklahoma, 5.0; Indian Territory, 2.5.

A STAMP DECISION.

Washington, July 13.—The attention of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has been called to the fact that Schedule A, of the war revenue act, as amended by the act of March 2, 1901, does not re-enact the exemption contained in the old act in reference to bonds "such as may be required in legal proceedings."

The correspondent wishes to be informed what construction the commissioner places upon Paragraph 7 of Schedule A as amended in this respect.

In his reply the commissioner says his office "has ruled that bonds of administrators and executors which were formerly held to be exempt as bonds used in legal proceedings, require to be stamped on and after July 1, 1901, in consequence of the omission of the exemption heretofore accorded to such bonds.

"The bonds of guardians, receivers, or trustees appointed by the court, also would be liable to tax on and after July 1, 1901, for the same reason.

"Other bonds used in legal proceedings, such as prosecution bonds, injunction bonds, bonds to stay proceedings, bonds upon appeal, bonds upon writ of error, bonds for cost and bonds given in claim and delivery actions for property, are not included in the terms of Paragraph 7 of Schedule A, as amended, and would not be taxable."

WHY STOWE RESIGNED.

Washington, July 13.—The announcement that United States Consul General Stowe at Cape Town had tendered his resignation because his salary was insufficient to meet living expenses has caused a commotion in the commercial world, and particularly in the metals trades. Secretary Hay has received a number of communications from merchants and exporters in this line, begging him to secure the withdrawal of the resignation, in view of Mr. Stowe's great service to the American export trade, and even pledging themselves to make good out of their own means a sum sufficient to ensure a comfortable living for the consul general.

The secretary of state has been obliged to decline to allow a consular officer to be paid from private sources, and the only possibility of increasing the salary of the consul general at Cape Town will lie in a recommendation by the President to Congress.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, July 15.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the navy. Captain, Charles T. Hutchins; lieutenant commander, Edward Lloyd, jr., Allen G. Rogers, George R. Clark; lieutenants, Yates Stirling, jr., Emmet R. Pollock, Richard R. Douglas, John J. P. Ryan; warrant machinists, Joel T. Biggs, Arthur T. Percival.

LONG SAVES A COOL MILLION

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Long decided to-day that the amount to be allowed by the government for omitting sheathing on warships, is to be assessed for each ship. An aggregate saving to the government of considerably more than $1,000,000 is expected.

CRIDLER VERY ILL.

Washington, July 15.—The condition of Mr. Thomas Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, does not show that degree of improvement which was expected and he remains too ill to leave Washington.

PHILIPPINE IMPORTS.

Washington, July 12.—An increase of $1,038,317 or 264 per cent in manufactured iron and steel imported into the Philippines during 1900 is shown in a comparative statement made public yesterday by the division of insular affairs, war department. During 1900 these imports were valued at $1,430,953 as against $392,636 for 1899. The imports of these commodities from the United States increased from $30,281 in 1899 to $136,626 in 1900. The most of the manufactured iron and steel used in the Philippines comes from the United Kingdom, with Germany next.

Veterans at Danville, Illinois, National Home in pitiful condition because of excessive drinking. Pension money squandered in canteen at the institution or in resorts of the town.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

EAGLE CLUTCHES BRITISH TRADE

Angry Britons Give In to Diamond Match Company.

London, July 16.—Seven hundred British workmen and £300,000 ($1,500,000) worth of antiquated machinery will be shelved as the result of the control of the Bryant & May match corporation that has been secured by the Diamond Match company of America to-day after one of the most stormy meetings ever known in financial London.

O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match company, hurled defiance at 500 angry English stockholders of the Bryant & May company yesterday afternoon, at a meeting called to ratify the absorption of the British concern by the American company. Cries of "Morganeering" were answered by him in sharp and plain language.

Smarting under taunts of Yankee trickery and boasts that Englishmen are ready to fight to the death to hold their trade, Mr. Barber said:

"I may as well talk frankly to you people. Unless you come to terms we will whip you out of your boots. We know that we are able to beat the world in the manufacture of matches, and we intend to keep our advantage. How long do you think you can compete with us with machinery that America discarded sixteen years ago? You English, stable, solid people, are but untwisting the American eagle's feathers by your attempts to prevent us getting your trade when we go after it."

The agreement to amalgamate with the American company was confirmed at the end of a stormy three hours' meeting.

NEW YORKERS WANT BLACK TO SUCCEED TOM PLATT

New York, July 16.—Friends of ex-Governor Black are anxious to have him

FRANK S. BLACK,
Ex-Governor of New York, Is Being Boomed for Senator.

succeed Thomas C. Platt in the United States senate. Senator Platt refuses to discuss the movement. He is not friendly to the ex-governor and was instrumental in preventing his renomination in 1898.

REJECTED THE BILL.

Havana, July 10.—The Cuban constitutional convention yesterday afternoon rejected the commission's project for the electoral law, by a vote of 13 to 12. The Conservatives claimed that the law, as proposed, was too radical, inasmuch as it provided that there should be no interference with the elections by the central government, and because the last elections showed it to be impossible to conduct elections honestly without some restraining power. They pointed out that provinces and municipalities were as yet unable to govern themselves, and contended that a free hand regarding elections would result in calamity to the country.

In the opinion of the Conservatives, the first elections under the constitution should be conducted with all possible safeguards, with safeguards equal at least to those provided by the military governor. Rather than accept the commission's project, the Conservatives said, they would favor holding the elections under the existing law, and leaving to the republic the task of drawing up a suitable law later.

A QUEER DECISION.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 12.—Judge Hall, of the district court, has rendered his decision in the celebrated Hilton-Park case, the court holding that the ceremony of "sealing," perfomed in 1878, was purely a religious ceremony affecting the lives of Mrs. Hilton and Dr. Park only in the hereafter, and was not a marriage ceremony known to or recognized by the laws of Utah. Mrs. Hilton, claiming by this ceremony to be a widow of Dr. Park, had sued for part of the estate.

It is Mormon church doctrine that a woman dying out of the marriage state will not occupy so high a place in heaven as a woman who has been married. In 1872, Miss Armitage, afterward Mrs. Hilton, was believed to be dying, and, in order to add to her happiness in the hereafter, Dr. John D. Park, a friend of some years standing, was called to the apparently dying woman's bedside and the ceremony of "sealing" for eternity was pronounced over them by President Wells. It was stated in the certificate issued by President Wells that Miss Armitage was supposed to be on her death-bed.

The court holds, therefore, that as the ceremony was performed only to provide for the woman's spiritual welfare in the next world, Miss Armitage and Dr. Park were never man and wife.

Sailed for Manila.

San Francisco, July 11.—The transport Buford sailed yesterday for Manila. She has on board about 80 cabin passengers, 60 recruits and 24 members of the hospital corps.

Among the passengers are a number of army officers, seven school teachers, nineteen civil engineers and an interpreter.

Fearful Fall.

Sharon, Pa., July 11.—Andrew Hill, a Chatham, O., painter, fell 108 feet from a standpipe in this city yesterday. He struck on his head and shoulders and it was expected that he would be crushed into a shapeless mass. However, he was not unconscious when picked up and, excepting some bad cuts on his head, he escaped apparently uninjured.

DUNN ENTERS ABSOLUTE DENIAL

Of the Killing of Little Alice Corthell—His Wife Insane.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 16.—No new facts developed in the proceedings which remanded the aged Charles Dunn, of Wallen, Ind., to jail without bail, as the murderer of little Alice Cothrell.

Mrs. Dunn, wife of the murderer, is insane. Little Alice was her favorite friend and playmate. During the days and nights when the search for the murdered child continued it is said the insane woman asked Dunn to take the body out of the cistern and when the body was finally dragged to the surface the woman caressed it and wept bitterly. For a moment her mind seemed almost restored.

It is now said Dunn will persist in denying all knowledge of the girl's killing, and that his wife, in a moment of irresponsibility, choked her to death and threw her body in the cistern.

THE IDLE MEN NUMBER 43,000

Whistles Blew in Vain and Orders Went Forth to Shut Down.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 16.—The strike of the stationary firemen inaugurated today has tied up nearly all the mines in the Wyoming valley, and a conservative estimate places the number of men idle at 43,000. This includes the men out in the Scranton district. Only about 800 of these are firemen. The balance is made up of miners, laborers, engineers, breaker bays and machinists employed in and about the collieries. Every mine from Pittston to Nanticoke is affected.

When the whistles blew at 7 o'clock for work, the firemen refused to report for duty, and orders were then issued by the superintendents to close down. The striking firemen thereupon returned to their respective headquarters, where there held meetings and discussed the situation.

President Mullahy, of the State Association, told the Associated Press correspondent that up to 10 a. m. he had received reports from the entire Wyoming district of the anthracite region and only five collieries were working. President Mullahy estimates that 50,000 men are idle. The coal companies have pressed into service their foremen and fire bosses, who will be employed as firemen for the time being. This is necessity in order to keep the pumps running and the mine free from water. At some of the collieries hoisting engineers who were asked to work with the new men refused, and quit their posts. The Delaware & Hudson Company has two mines working, and the officials say they have enough firemen to keep the pumps running. Several manufacturing concerns gave into the demands of the firemen to-day, among them the Wilkesbarre Lace Company, employing 1,200 hands, and the Hazard Rope works, employing 1,000 men. The Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company officials told their firemen to go to work at the increase of wages.

MRS. HANNA GOT AWAY.

New York, July 13.—Mrs. Dan R. Hanna, and her three children, arrived here yesterday. Mrs. Hanna was accompanied by two friends. She went to a hotel on her arrival, where she declined to see callers.

Attorneys for Dan R. Hanna, of Cleveland, obtained from Justice McAdam, in the supreme court, to-day, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable Monday, commanding Mary Harrington Hanna to produce in court her three children. Mr. Hanna, in his petition, says that the children were restrained of their liberty by their mother on the pretence that she has a right to their custody and that he, the father, has been illegally deprived of their charge. A detective was sent to the Hotel Savoy to serve the writ.

Mr. Hanna accompanied the detective to the Hotel Savoy. When he arrived there he was told that Mrs. Hanna had sailed with her children on the Menominee, which cleared the bar, bound for London, at 10:50 this morning. The manager of the Hotel Savoy said Mrs. Hanna left the hotel between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning.

Later it was learned that state rooms on the Campania had been engaged for Mrs. Hanna. A reporter who went to the steamer found that the Baroness de Polland, a friend of Mrs. Hanna, was on board, but no information could be obtained as to Mrs. Hanna. Mr. Hanna went to the Campania and entered into a consultation with the baroness. At this time a state room engaged by Mrs. Hanna was locked and it was thought that Mrs. Hanna was inside. The door to the state room was guarded by one of the ship's crew who would not permit any one to approach it.

ROBBERS CORNERED.

Great Falls, Mont., July 10.—In a deep canyon about sixty miles south of Malta, fifteen miles east of Rocky Point, and five miles north of the Missouri river, Sheriff Griffith has at last cornered the Great Northern train robbers. The canyon is a veritable fortress, as it is full of caves where the robbers can hide and hold at bay an army, if need be.

This news left the camp of the posse at an early hour on the morning of the 8th.

HOLLANDER COMING.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 11.—J. H. Hollander, treasurer of Porto Rico, has sailed on the steamer San Juan for New York. William H. Hunt, the insular secretary, says Mr. Hollander will not return to Porto Rico, and Mr. Hollander declined to talk.

It is reported here that Mr. Hollander has resigned, and that he may go to Manila to draw up tax laws similar to those he has drafted for Porto Rico.

THE SHOTS FOUND.

San Jose, Cal., July 13.—Boiling of the remains of Lee Wing, a murdered Chinese, to ascertain if a bullet form Lee Look's pistol had entered his body, has been completed after 24 hours. Fourteen large buckshot and one 44-calibre bullet were found when the mass was strained. This bullet is said to fit Look's revolver.

PAT CROWE.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 15.—A. W. Brewster, an attorney of this city, has received a draft for $250 sent to him by "Pat" Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa. The amount was sent to the lawyer to pay an attorney fee Crowe had been owing for a number of years.

Woman Robber.

Winsted, Conn., July 13.—Alexander McGuirk, a young pack peddler, was followed by Mary Angore about a mile outside Collingsville, when she felled him with a stone and robbed him. This is the first highway robbery ever known to have been committed in this state by a woman. She secured $15. The nervy woman was apprehended and jailed. She is 33 years old.

Mrs. Davis Ill.

Portland, Me., July 12.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the late president of the confederacy, is quite ill at the Columbia hotel in this city, where she came a few days ago to spend the summer.

BRYAN WILL FIGHT

Ohio Plan Shall Not Win if He Can Help It.

Lincoln, Neb., July 16.—In extended comment on the platform adopted by the Ohio Democratic convention, W. J. Bryan criticized the convention for its failure to reaffirm the Kansas City platform and what he regards as the weakness of some of the planks it did adopt.

Mr. Bryan insists that the convention made a mistake in putting himself as an issue, and says:

"Mr. Bryan is not a candidate for any office, and a mention of him might have been construed by some as an endorsement of him for office. The votes should have been upon the naked proposition to endorse the platform of last year, and then no one could have excused his abandonment of Democratic principles by pleading his dislike for Mr. Bryan."

Referring to the platform, he continues:

"The convention not only failed, but refused to endorse or reaffirm the Kansas City platform. From the manner in which the gold element has rejoiced over this feature of the convention, one would suppose that the main object of the convention was not to write a new platform, but to repudiate the one upon which the last national campaign was fought.

"The gold papers assume that the convention refused to adopt the Kansas City platform because it contained a silver plank. If so, it would have been more courageous to have declared openly for the gold standard. If the gold standard is good, it ought to have been endorsed—if bad, it ought to have been denounced. To ignore the subject entirely was inexcusable.

"The money question is not yet out of politics. Every session of congress will have to deal with it. Republicans declare that it is dead, but they keep working at it."

Mr. Bryan comments on parts of the platform, especially those referring to state and municipal affairs. He endorses the nominees of the convention and urges their support.

Referring to the senatorial fight and the reported candidacy of John R. McLean, he says:

"Did the leaders ignore the money question in order to please those who bolted? Or does Mr. McLean want to be left free to affiliate with the Republicans on financial questions in case of his election?"

He concludes as follows:

"If any of the Ohio Democrats feel aggrieved because the reorganizing element of the party triumphed at the convention, let them not visit their disappointment upon the state ticket, but rather see to the nominations of senators and representatives who will select a trustworthy senator. Let them see to it also that the state platform is made at the primaries next time, rather than at the convention."

THE STRIKE AFFECTS AMERICAN SECURITIES

London, July 16.—American securities, especially the stock of the United States Steel corporation, are becoming unpopular with London bankers. Several prominent financial institutions have refused to loan money on the corporation stock recently, and while no concerted action is apparent, the unwillingness to accept the corporation securities is general enough to cause anxieties.

Other "Americans," in addition to Steel, are not in favor. Bankers deny that any importance should be attached to their action, although they admit they do not like the securities as sole guarantee that the money will be returned.

The explanation given by lenders for their sentiment against the United States Steel and other stocks is that the strike, the drought, which may reduce crops, and other unsettled conditions in America make the value of the securities uncertain.

SHOT THE WOUNDED.

New York, July 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Referring to the government's admission that they had information respecting the shooting of British wounded at Vlakfontein so long back as June 11, the Daily Mail, whose correspondent was the first to make the news public, states that this is only a small portion of the policy of concealment now being carried on. It professes to have abundant evidence that almost the whole theatre of war is in a much worse condition than the public is allowed to know. The state of affairs in Cape Colony in particular is said to be of a most serious nature, due almost entirely to the belief among the Dutch that the constant efforts of the British to propitiate them prove they are tired of the war. While the government is constantly saying in public that the war will be fought to a finish, they are, says the Daily Mail, continually making offers of peace to the Boers.

THE NEW MAINE.

Philadelphia, July 13.—The Cramp Shipbuilding Company to-day notified the secretary of the navy that the battleship Maine will be launched on Saturday, July 27, at 11 o'clock a. m.

It is understood at the yard that there will be no public ceremonies as had been anticipated.

DESTROY TAKU FORTS.

Tien Tsin, July 16.—The military commanders have directed the provisional government of Tien Tsin to undertake the destruction of the Taku forts, and the government has promised to comply on receipt of a military guard to protect the workmen engaged in the task.

RAILWAYS FOR CHINA.

London, July 16.—"A great Belgian, Russian and French syndicate is forming here," says the Brussels correspondent of the Standard, "to construct railways in China. It will have a capital of 1,000,000,000 francs."

Porto Rican Boys.

Buffalo, July 13.—Information has been received here that General Miles has decided to call a meeting of the Porto Rican expedition in Buffalo, August 26 and 27. General Miles will preside, and it is expected 1,000 members will be present.

Delayed by Fog.

Nantucket, Mass., July 12.—The heavy weather and fog have delayed the maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron, now in Nantucket waters and the vessels will now probably remain in the bay until the 25th.

Additional census reports published showing population of Illinois and several other states by sex, nationality, and color.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

THE HOT WAVE

Covers Most States and Territories in Corn Belt.

Washington, July 15.—Reports to the weather bureau show that the hot weather continues in nineteen states and territories of the great corn belt, the Ohio valley and various portions of the south. There seems to be no immediate evidence of abatement except in the south and southwest, where local thunder storms may cause some moderation. The states affected include Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado and Michigan. It has become considerably warmer also in the upper Lake region and in New England, Marquette, Mich., reporting to-day a record breaking temperature of 102 degrees. Hope of rain in the region affected by the heat was not fulfilled, only traces of its appearing in one or two sections, except at Galveston, Texas, where about one-third of an inch fell, and in eastern Texas, where there were local thunder storms.

Prayers for Rain.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 15.—At all the churches, yesterday, prayers were made for rain. At the Roman Catholic churches, prayers are said at each mass daily for rain, under an order of Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis. Last night the Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Presbyterian congregations united in a union service at the Presbyterian church and prayers for rain were offered.

Governor Dockery is receiving hundreds of requests beseeching him to issue a proclamation to the people to assemble and pray for rain.

Denison, Tex., July 15.—The worst drouth ever experienced in this section was broken yesterday afternoon by a terrific rainfall. The storm was accompanied by a wind of almost tornado force. It has come just in time to save the cotton crop. It will benefit the fruit crop and furnish stock water.

The Corn Crop.

New York, July 15.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson hopes that the corn crop of the western states has not yet been ruined by the drouth, says a Washington dispatch to the Herald. He is disposed to believe that the reports as to the damage have been exaggerated. He is quoted as follows:

"I do not regard the corn crop as seriously damaged, notwithstanding the reports from the western states. On July 1 the condition of the corn crop was more promising than on the same date last year and even if the press reports are not exaggerated, although I am inclined to think that they over state the real conditions, there is not, as yet, any cause for genuine alarm.

"Through the area of the great corn crop the drouth has not been severe enough to seriously affect that crop. Hot weather is not damaging to corn at this season. In fact, high temperature at this season is one of the requisites of corn development and so I think that we had better wait a while before we say that the corn crop is ruined.

"For myself, I think that we shall have plenty of corn in this country. The reports from Kansas and Nebraska are of course discouraging, but the crop in those states is not great except in the eastern portions. The great corn belt of this country is east of the Missouri and west of the Ohio."

Kansas City, Mo., July 16.—Rain fell over an area of 80 miles around Kansas City to-day. At Lawrence, Kas., it was the first moisture in 26 days. Ottawa, Wellsville and Toronto, Kas., and Camden Point, Mo., also report good rains. Although some fields are reported to be too far gone to be saved, it is believed late corn will be greatly revived.

In the three Missouri counties east of Kansas City the crop is reported in prime condition.

The temperature at 11 a. m. was 93.

Kansas Breathes Again.

Kansas City, July 16.—A portion of the drouth-stricken southwest has been relieved by rain during the past 24 hours. Much good has already resulted to crops and as there are prospects of more rain it is believed many thousands of dollars will be saved farmers on stocks and crops.

In the portions of Central and Western Missouri, Western Kansas and the territories still untouched by rain the conditions remain unchanged, the temperature ranging from 98 to 106.

CONNAUGHT TO BE INSTALLED GRAND MASTER

London, July 16.—Wednesday the impressive Masonic installation of the Duke of Connaught as grand master of the United Grand Lodge of England in suc-

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
To Be Installed as Grand Master of English Free Masons on Wednesday.

cession to the king will be held. The ceremony will be the same as when the Prince of Wales was placed on the throne of the grand lodge and it will be conducted in Albert hall in the presence of 10,000 Masons.

PHILIPPINE FORESTS.

Washington, July 13.—Captain George P. Ahren, Ninth infantry, who has been in charge of the forestry in the Philippine Islands, had an interview with Secretary Root concerning the work in his charge. The present difficulty he encounters in forestry matters is in securing competent men. He says the forests of the Philippines are very valuable, but it will take a number of years to develop them.

Last of the Penatatquits, tribe of Indians that once occupied much of Long Island, dies at Bay Shore.

THE YOUNGERS.

They Were Associated With Jesse James After the War.

St. Louis, July 16.—Thomas Coleman, better known as "Cole" Younger, and his brother James, recently paroled by the Minnesota state board of pardons, were members of the James band of bandits, which terrorized the southwest at the close of the civil war. They were born in Jackson county, Mo., and are the sons of Col. Henry M. Younger, one of the pioneers of Missouri, and among its most prominent and wealthiest citizens. They served with a guerilla band in the civil war, and after the surrender of Lee did not accept the situation, but allied themselves with the James boys and started on a career of rapine and robbery, bank and train robbing being their specialties.

In 1876, the hunt being too hot for them in the southwest, the Youngers, "Cole," James and "Bob," with Jesse and Frank James, raided a bank at Northfield, Minn. In this attempt, which proved fruitless, the cashier and several citizens who attempted to interfere with the robbery, were shot to death by the bandits. The hue and cry was started, and the Younger boys were finally captured. The James boys succeeded in getting away after a running fight extending over several states and took refuge in Mexico, where they remained in hiding for some time. The Younger boys were immediately placed on trial, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the Stillwater penitentiary for life. "Bob" died in prison, and "Cole" and "Jim" wore the stripes until recently.

Jesse James was killed a few years later by "Bob" Ford, a member of his gang, and his brother Frank shortly afterward surrendered to the Missouri authorities, and to him was granted a pardon by then Governor Chittenden, who, rightly or wrongly, had always been blamed for the assassination of Jesse. By the terms of the parole, the Youngers must remain in Minnesota and report at stated intervals to the authorities. Frank James, the last of these noted bandits, is an employe of the Delmar race track. At the last session of the legislature he was a candidate for doorkeeper, but was turned down by his friends.

MUTINY AMONG COLOMBIA TROOPS

Kingston, Jamaica, July 16.—A letter received here from a prominent merchant in Carthagena, Colombia, reports a serious outbreak among the Colombian troops in the outskirts of that city last week.

The soldiers wer dissatisfied and threatened to desert. Monday, they attempted to break from their barracks, and atacked the guard. A bitter fight followed, in which seven of the guard were killed and several wounded on both sides.

This letter further says a large number of mutineers have escaped, and it is expected that they will join the rebels, and that the indications are the revolution will continue longer and with renewed energy on the part of the Liberals.

Another letter received by Clarence, the refuge chief of the Mosquito Indians, reports a collision a fortnight ago between Nicaraguan soldiers and Mosquito Indians at a place called Haulover, in which one Indian and three soldiers were killed. The soldiers withdrew, leaving three wounded behind them.

Corn Is High.

Mexico, July 12.—The high price of Indian corn, which cereal is the basis of the diet of the common people of this county, has attracted the notice of the government, and it is reported as probable that if the farmers do not sell the corn they are holding for speculation, the government will take off the duty on American corn and otherwise aid in lowering the price.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, July 13.—Bradstreet's says: Varying commercial and industrial conditions make it difficult to strike in a sentence the keynote of general trade for the week. In the east business appears to be of a mid-summer character, while in the southeast conditions have been adversely affected by drought and hot weather reports, which superinduced a tendency on the part of many to cancel orders previously given. In the northwest, on the contrary, business seems to be quite active, as the result of excellent crop conditions, and credit is reported being freely granted, but in the middle west the tenor of trade is apparently steady, while in the south ordinary conditions are noted. But for the week the more important developments seem to have been the rampant speculation in corn and oats, due to reports of exceedingly heavy damage in the Missouri valley belt, the nervousness of the stock market and a somewhat troubled railway rate situation, together with a more favorable feeling in labor circles.

For the wheat crop as a whole a total of 704,580,000 bushels is figured out, also, seemingly, an estimate which may have to be revised in the direction of reduction. The wheat remaining in farmers' hands is estimated at 31,000,000 bushels which is less by 20,000,000 bushels than on July 1 a year ago. The oat crop shows a decline in condition for the month of June, and as compared with July 1 last year, while barley shows a slight gain for the month, but a considerable advance as compared with July 1 last year.

There is a firmer and better feeling in the iron and steel market, though new business booked is of small volume. Steel rail mills are now accepting orders for delivery in 1902 at $28 per ton, and the position is regarded as being rather strong.

New wools are being picked up, and values are hardening, while fleece wools are quiet and some Australian wools have appeared on the market, and are selling at firm prices. Carpet wools, on the other hand, are inactive.

Gross railway earnings for the month of June as reported to Bradstreet's, aggregate $52,510,413, as compared with $50,107,621 for June last year, an increase of 6.8 per cent in favor of the month in the current year.

Leather is active in domestic and export demand, and so are hides and skins. In shoes a fair line of business for prompt shipment is reported, but forwardings are below those of last week, owing to a holiday, amounting to, as they do, 82,781 cases against 101,761 cases last week, and 84,119 cases for the week in 1900. Shipments for the year to date amount to 2,543,063 cases against 2,270,476 cases in 1900.

Neither dry goods nor cotton goods are as active as last week, the holidays affecting business, but the undertone is strong, and the cost of production is more of a factor in determining prices for finished goods.

Corn and oats as was to be expected, showed the heaviest gains for the week in cereals, though wheat, which was weak at the outset was firm toward the close of heavy buying orders, and in sympathy with corn. Reasons for the advance in corn are obvious. The July 1 crop report of the government made the condition 81.3, the lowest for a number of years back, while a reduction of the acreage planted as compared with last year was indicated in the returns. Hogs were active throughout the week on scarcity of supplies, and pork is unchanged at the close, though at one time it advanced in sympathy with hogs and the activity in corn. In cotton the market was irregular and professional, the tendency being to wait until conditions became better or worse. Texas meterological conditions played an important part in bringing about price changes, which were lower on the week.

Business failures in the United States for the week were 199 as against 145 last week, 221 this week a year ago, 174 in 1899, 238 in 1898, and 227 in 1897.

Canadian failures for the week number 22, as against 13 last week, and 25 last year and 27 in 1899.

OHIO CROPS.

The weather bureau crop bulletin for Ohio, for the week ending, Monday, July 15, says:

The week has been clear and comparatively cool, with little or no rainfall. It has been unusually favorable for haying and harvesting, and the time has been well improved. Rain is badly needed in southwestern counties.

Pastures are drying badly in the southwest. Much hay has been harvested in splendid condition. The crop is generally good. Oats are ripening and the prospect is generally good; there is some rust and smut.

Wheat is mostly harvested and threshing is under way in many sections. The reports of good yields are few, while many correspondents state that the yield and quality are both poor. The most favorable reports are in the extreme north.

Corn has made a good growth. It is needing rain badly in the south, and there are many complaints of damage by chinch bugs in west central and southwestern counties.

Potatoes have been unfavorably affected by the weather. Rain is needed in many districts.

Garden crops are fairly good. Tobacco is needing rain in southwestern counties and the reports are for only a fair growth.

Peaches are ripening in the south and a large crop is in prospect. There are but few reports of even a fair apple crop. Blackberries are needing rain. Grapes are rotting some in the south.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, July 16.—Close.—The grain markets were of a heart-breaking character to-day. The opening showed a big break from yesterday's close and after a flutter that made glad the hearts of the bears, it took a turn for the better and with little news to account for the change, prices continued upward and closed well above yesterday.

Wheat was off ⅜ to ¾ of a cent at the opening and there was a prodigious rush to sell. Cables were weak and lower, Liverpool closing 1¼d lower and receipts were liberal. There were rains in the west and wheat sympathized with corn, and the conditions in the northwest were said to be perfect. The market was soon oversold, however, and then when the shorts tried to cover they found but little offering and a rally was started. At the low price wheat looked like a bargain, and this inducedbuying for the long account. The decrease of 4,442,000 in the world's available supply was also greater than was expected. The bulls kept at it, and the price was steadily pushed upward. There was also considerable cash business on the local board.

With these conditions the close was strong at an advance of ⅝ over yesterday.

In corn the prevailing conditions of the market were about the same. The break in the drought was played for a bear card, but the operators on this side were too enthusiastic and the bulls had their revenge before the day was over.

With light trade, there was a sympathetic performance in oats.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth to-day were 290 cars, compared with 132 last week and 203 a year ago.

At Chicago the receipts were 380 cars, 222 of contract grade.

Total clearances to-day were wheat and flour 960,000 bu.; corn, 326,058 bu.; oats, 150,128 bu.

Primary receipts were:

	To-day.	Last year.
Wheat	739,000	751,000
Corn	642,000	673,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	503,000	453,000
Corn	114,000	463,000

It is estimated that receipts at Chicago to-morrow will be 200 cars of wheat, 190 of corn, and 80 of oats.

Bradstreet's detail on the world's available supply of wheat shows:

East of Rockies, decrease	1,842,000
Europe and afloat, decrease	2,600,000
Total decrease	4,442,000
Corn, decrease	128,000
Oats, decrease	1,737,000

The seaboard to-day reports 23 loads of wheat and 8 loads of corn worked for export.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and July, 49c; Sept., 50½c; Dec., 49¼c.

Oats—Cash and July, 30½c; Sept., 31½c.

Rye—51c.

Clover seed—Cash, prime, $6.50; Oct., $5.70.

Timothy seed—$2.25.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 15 Close.
Cash	66¼	67½	66¼	67½	66⅞
July	66¼	67½	66¼	67½	66¾
Sept.	67	68½	67	68½	67¾
Dec.	69½	71	69½	71	70½
Aug.	..	..	..	68¼	..

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 15 Close.
Wheat—					
July	64½	66½	64½	66⅜	65¼
Aug.	65½	66½	65¼	66¼	..
Sept.	66	67¾	65¾	67½⅝	66½⅝
Oct.	68¾	68½	66⅞	68⅝	67⅞
Corn—					
July	46⅞	49	46⅞	48⅞	48½
Sept.	49	50¾	48¼	50½⅝	49⅞
Oats—					
July	29¼	30½	29⅛	30¼	29⅜⅞
Sept.	30½	31¼	30½	31⅜	30⅜⅞

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 15 Close.
Wheat—					
July	72¼	73¼	71⅞	73¼	72⅞
Sept.	71½	72⅞	71⅜	72⅞	72
Dec.	73⅜½	74⅜	73⅝	74¾	74
Corn—					
July	51⅛	52⅞	51⅛	52⅞	52¼
Sept.	52	53¾	51⅞	53⅜	52⅝

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 15 Close.
Wheat—					
July	64	64	63⅞	64½	64
Sept.	63½	65¼	63½	65	64⅝
Dec.	66½	67¾	66⅞	67⅝	67⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 15 Close.
Wheat—					
July	..	..	..	65	63⅝
Sept.	63	65⅛	63	65⅛	63⅞

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 15 Close.
Wheat—					
July	66½	68¼	66⅞	68¼	67¾
Sept.	65	67	65	66⅞	65⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 15 Close.
Pork—					
July	..	..	..	$13.90	$13.95
Sept.	14.05	14.15	14.00	14.10	14.17
Jan.	14.05	14.20	14.05	14.15	14.25
Lard—					
July	8.47	8.50	8.47	8.50	8.57
Sept.	8.50	8.55	8.47	8.55	8.60
Oct.	8.47	8.55	8.47	8.52	8.60
Ribs—					
July	7.75	7.75	7.72	7.75	7.87
Sept.	7.85	7.87	7.82	7.85	7.90
Oct.	7.85	7.87	7.82	7.85	7.95
Jan.	7.52	7.52	7.47	7.47	7.52

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, July 16.—Noon.—Money on call nominally at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent; sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@¼ for demand and at $4.84¾@⅞ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84. Silver certificates unquoted. Bar silver, 58⅞c. Mexican dollars, 46¾c.

New York, July 16.—Wall street.—The Grangers and Pacific Southwesterners led an opening advance in prices, which was quite general. St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Rock Island and Southern Pacific gained from 1 to 1⅜ and Denver & Rio Grande pfd rose 2 points. The first sales of United States Steel were of 15,000 shares at simultaneous prices of 38¾ to 38⅜, compared with 38⅜ last night. The preferred stock sold ex-div., opening at an advance of ⅛ and then ran off ⅛. Consolidated Gas rose 1½ and North American 1⅜.

There was a lower market for the principal railroad stocks for a short time after the opening. When Rock Island and Wabash pfd. declined a point everything else was affected to a slight extent. Large buying orders then appeared for the corn-carrying roads, and they rose rapidly under the lead of Atchison. That stock sold at 74⅜, an improvement of 2⅜, and St. Paul, Union Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern pfd, Kansas & Texas pfd, Southern Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio were 2@2½ higher, while gains of a point or over were seen in the high priced specialties and Southern and Southwestern railways. A good demand for many usually inactive stocks including Consolidated Gas, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Laclede Gas, Great Northern pfd, General Electric and St. Louis & San Francisco first pfd benefited them from 2 to 6⅜. American Linseed pfd lost 2 points. The U. S. Steel stocks fluctuated within a small fraction, but there was active business in them. The market became feverish at the higher level and yielded from a fraction to a point.

The purchasing movement slackened and the market became very dull. Most of the leaders reacted a point and intermittent rallies were not maintained. Room traders were disposed to realize on yesterday's purchases and the general demand was not sufficient to absorb the offerings.

Bonds were steady.

The market sagged heavily during the noon hour. St. Paul receded 1⅜ and Atchison and Union Pacific 1½ and others a point. United States Steel touched 38, the lowest of the morning. Southern railway pfd. got 1⅜ over last night and Des Moines & Fort Dodge 4½.

N. Y. Stock Market.

Am. Tob. Co	129½	129½	128½	128½
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	136⅝	138	136½	137
Atchison	72½	74½	72⅞	73
Atchison pref	94⅝	96	95⅛	95¼
Am. Car & F. Co	28	28⅞	27½	28
Am. Tin Can	19	20¼	19	19
Am. Tin Can pref	69	70	69	69½
Anaconda	43¾	44	43¾	44
Amal. Copper	111½	112⅞	111⅜	112
Biscuit com	42⅝	52⅝	42	42
Balt. & Ohio	95⅝	96½	95½	96
B'lyn R. Trans	75½	77⅝	75½	76
Chicago Term	19½	.....	.....	20
Clover Leaf	20½	.....	.....	20
Con. Tob., com	61½	61¾	61½	61
Con. Tob., pfd	115	.....	.....	115
Colorado Fuel	93½	95¼	93½	95
Sauorado South	13	.....	.....	13
Chesp. & Ohio	42¼	42½	42¼	42
C., C., C. & St. L	89	90	89	89
C. I. L. com	33	.....	.....	32
Erie, com	36½	37	36	36
General Elect	246	250	245	24[illegible]
Glucose	54⅞	.....	.....	55
Hocking, pfd	74	.....	.....	74
Int. Silver	6	.....	.....	6
Louisville & Nashv	103	104	102¾	103
Leather	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12
Leather, pfd	77	.....	.....	77
Lead	19	.....	.....	19
Manhattan	116⅜	118	116	11[illegible]
Mexican Central	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23
Missouri Pac	103¼	104⅝	103	104
Mo., K. & T.	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	32
North Am. Co.	9	101	99	100
Nat. Salt	43½	44	43½	44
Nat. Salt pfd	77	77	77	77
North Pac. pfd	95½	96	95½	95
New York Central	151	151¼	150¾	150
N. Y. C. & St. L	36¼	38½	36½	37
N. & W. com	48	48	48	48
Ont. & West	30½	31¼	30½	31
Penna	143½	143⅝	142⅝	143
Pacific Mail	38	38	37½	37
People's Gas Co.	113⅝	115	113⅝	114
Reading com	37⅝	38⅝	37	37
Rock Island	141	141	140	140
Rep. I. & S. C.	18	18½	17½	18
Rep. pfd.	72½	.....	.....	.....
So. Ry.	28½	29¼	28½	28
So. Ry. pfd.	84	84½	84	84
St. Paul	156⅝	157⅝	154½	154
South. Pac	51⅞	53	51½	51
St. L. S. W.	60	60	59½	60
Tenn. C. & I	59	59	57½	57
fected. The illness is attributed to impure				
Union Pacific	94⅝	96½	94⅞	95
Union Pac. pfd	88	.....	.....	88
U. S. Steel	38¼	38⅝	37⅝	38
*U. S. Steel pfd	87	87	86⅝	86
Wabash com	19	19½	18⅞	19
Wabash pfd	35½	36⅝	35	36
Western Union	89¾	90⅝	89½	89
Wis. Cent	20	.....	.....	20

* Ex. div. 1¾ per cent.

LIVE STOCK

East Liberty, Pa., July 16.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade)—Hogs—On lower mediums, $6.25; Yorkers, $6.25; heavy, $6.20@6.25.

Sheep—Market steady, $3.60@4.30; lambs lower, $4.00@6.00.

Cleveland, July 16.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade)—Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market 10c lower. Mediums, Yorkers and pigs, $6.10; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.50; closing quiet.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 16.—(Elrick Bros. special report to The Blade)—Cattle—None.

Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market lower. Pigs and light, $6.25@6.30; other grades, $6.30.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3 car. Sheep steady; lambs, 25c lower, best lambs, $5.75@6.00.

Stock Yards, Detroit, July 16.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.75@5.25; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.60; common, $2.75@3.50; caners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, dull, $2.75@4.00. Milch cows, active, at $25@50; calves, active, at $5.00@6.75. Sheep and lambs, active; prime lambs, $6.00@6.50; mixed, $3.75@5.00; culls, $2.00@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $6.10@6.15; Yorkers, $6.05@6.10; pigs, $6.10@6.15; roughs, $5.00@5.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts 8,500, including 1,425 Texans; market slow and weak to lower; good to prime steers, $5.[illegible]; canners' cows $1.[illegible]@2.50; stockers and feeders and feeders, $2.00@4.25; cows, $2.25@4.50; heifers, $2.25@4.[illegible]; canners, $1.25@2.[illegible]; bulls, $2.00@4.40; calves, $2.75@6.00; Texas steers, $3.70@4.40. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 25,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 42,000; left over, 7,275; market, 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.70@6.20; good to choice heavy, $5.90@6.15; rough heavy, $5.7[illegible]@5.85; light, $5.6[illegible]@6.00; bulk of sales, $5.85@6.00.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, O., July 15.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 21c; No. 2 creamery, 20c; prints, creamery, 21c; packing stock, 10½c; fancy dairy, 15c; No. 2 dairy, 13c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 10c.

Eggs—Fresh, 10½c.

Oleomargarine, 10½@14½c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Home-grown, per bbl, $1.50.

Fancy home grown cauliflower, doz., $1.00.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5c.

New Beets—Per doz., 20c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Tomatoes—Per 4-basket crate, $1.50.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 10c.

Green Onions—Per doz. bunches, 5c.

New Southern Onions—Per bu., $1.10.

Radishes—Per doz., 10c.

Rhubarb—Per doz., 15c.

Spinach—Per bu., 40c.

Peas—Per bu., $1.00@1.25.

Wax Beans—Home grown, bu., 75c.

New Potatoes—Per bu., $1.05.

Summer Squash—Per doz., 75c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, July 16—Butter, steady; creameries, 14@19c; dairies, 12@16½c. Cheese, firm at 9@10c. Eggs steady at 12½c.

Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., July 16.—The offerings of butter on the Board of Trade were but 35 tubs. No bids or sales. The official price was made firm at 19c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, July 16.—Butter—Receipts, 14,285 packages; state dairy, 14@18½c; creamery, 15@19½c; factory, 13@15½c. Cheese—Receipts, 2,231 packages; market steady; fancy, large, colored, 9⅛c; fancy, large, white, 9⅛c; fancy, small, colored, 9⅛c; fancy, small, white, 9⅛c. Eggs—Receipts, 12,066 packages; market irregular; state and Pennsylvania, 14@16c; western candled, 14@15c; western uncandled, 8@12c. Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 9-16c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4 3-16c; molasses sugar, 3 15-16c; refined steady; crushed $6.00; powdered, $5.60; granulated, $5.50. Coffee, dull; No. 7 Rio, 7⅝c. Molasses, steady.

New York Poultry.

New York, July 16.—Poultry, alive, weak; springers, 16@18c; turkeys, 8c; fowls, 11c. Dressed, quiet; springers, 17@20c; turkeys, 7@8½c; fowls, 8@10½c.

COTTON.

New York, July 16.—The cotton market opened steady with prices 2 points lower to 1 point higher, and for a time was firm on outside support and scarcity of sellers. The cables in hand at the time of the opening were a disappointment in that they reflected weakness and a decline of 2 to 2½ points instead of steadiness and unchanged prices as expected here. But later cables were decidedly better and reported a full reaction on brisk general buying. Trading was at no time very active and after the overnight accumulation of buying orders had been executed, prices sagged a trifle to below last night's close. The pit appeared well supplied with cotton and moved it in liberal blocks towards the close of the first hour under claims that New Orleans bulls were selling out in that market and in Liverpool. Finding our market predisposed to weakness under liquidation, Liverpool eased off from top and turned seller here on a small scale. Advices from New Orleans stated that rains were falling in southern Mississippi valley. Soon after the call August advanced to 7.81, October to 7.74 and January to 7.75. Later the selling movement forced August off to 7.75, October to 7.67 and January to 7.70.

Cotton futures opened steady. July, 8.28; August, 7.78; September, 7.84; October, 7.70; November, 7.67; December, 7.69; January, 7.72; February, 7.72; March, 7.76.

New York, July 16.—Cotton spot closed lower; mid ups, 8 7-16c; mid gulf, 8 5-16c; sales 1,600 bales.

WOOL.

Boston, July 16.—There has been a better demand for wool here this week and values are firmer. The demand for wool has not been so much from some special buyers as it has been general. The market for territory wools has shown a good demand. Fine medium and fine scoured staple-in, is quoted at 43c and 44c, while the strictly staple lots range up to 46@47c. Fleece wools are quiet with prices on many grades nominal.